Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE" $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

Business Has Been Growing Dull of Late.

The Demand for Life-Partners Not Fully Up to the Supply—Some of the Causes of the Stagnation.

It is estimated that there are three million young men of marriageable age in the United States who obstinately neglect to provide themselves with wives, and this implies the existence of at least an equal number of young women of marriageable age who are waiting for proposals that never come. The fact is important as indicating one of the social tendencies of the period. It cannot be doubted, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the popularity of matrimony has materially declined in recent years, and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiation of such alliances. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with bird-like eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school; and society not only encouraged them, but practically commanded them to take that course. They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they got married. The true work of life could not begin with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single; it was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmated state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living, as compared with that of former times, is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation; they want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account. Then it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent, and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the connubial condition by subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally, it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation, and to disparage the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes; and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity. Whenever any two persons care so much for each other that they cannot happily live apart, they will be wedded, in spite of all opposing influences; and perhaps those are the only circumstances under which a wedding ought ever to take place. It would not do to say with Hamlet that "we will have no more marriages," and that all who are now single "shall keep as they are;" but we are justified in thinking that the ratio of matrimonial happiness is likely to be increased according to the measure of marriages that are brought about by reflecting instead of emotional means. The system with which the critics find so much fault is not perfect, but it is much better than they represent it to be, or it would not have survived so long. With all their flaw-picking, they have not been able to devise an acceptable substitute for it; and until they are able to do so it will continue to stand as the most beneficent of those great agencies which regulate and control the affairs of civilization.

Coffee in Guatemala.

Guatemalans believe that there is no better coffee in the world than that raised on their own plantations, and Central American coffee has of late years acquired a high reputation in the markets of the world. It is usual for wealthy Guatemalans to make sure of good coffee in traveling by taking along a store of their own. A long glass tube, several inches in diameter, but tapering to a tunnel at one end, is filled with ground coffee and through the mass is poured cold water. A strong solution of coffee slowly drips from the narrow end of the tube and this liquid is carefully put up in air-tight vessels to be warmed in small quantities and drank on the journey.

A King Pockets Cake.

When the royal family moved to San Sebastian recently from the Spanish capital, a luncheon, as usual, was given by the city in honor of the guests. As the repast was served at 2 o'clock King Alfonso was not hungry. In order to show his appreciation of the action of his subjects, however, and to provide against contingencies, he took two of the best pieces of cake from a plate, and remarking to a neighbor: "They are for after awhile," placed them in his pocket. This childish action greatly pleased the people of San Sebastian.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Notes from One of Our Thriving Cisatlantic Neighbors.

The list of the principal cities of the Argentine Republic, given by Don Juan S. Attwell in the New England Magazine, shows that things are booming in South America as well as in North. It is as follows: The capital, Buenos Aires; La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Aires; Chivilcoy, Dolores and Bahia Blanca, in the province of Buenos Aires; Rosario, in the province of Santa Fe; Cordoba, Corrientres, Entre Rios, Santa Fe, San Juan, San Luis, Mendoza, Catamarca, Tucuman, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Salta and Jujui, all capitals of provinces of the same name. The principal seaports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata and Bahia Blanca. Rosario is in the province of Santa Fe, situated on the banks of the Parona river, and many of the products of the northern provinces are exported by way of Rosario, which is a city of some 80,000 inhabitants. Bolda Blanca is situated in the southwesternmost part of the province of Buenos Aires, being a city of some 30,000 inhabitants. The foundation of La Plata was laid in 1880, and now it has one of the best cities in South America, built on the same plan as Washington, D. C. Its public buildings are monumental, its harbor one of the finest in the world, and its population has grown during the last decade from nothing to 50,000.

DID THE PELICAN COUNT?

Or Was It Simply a Case of Animal Observation.

Houzeau de la Haie, says the St. Louis Republic, tells of a pelican living in a fisherman's family at Santo Domingo that fed upon the refuse of the fish-cleaning. Every week day it would go to the shore looking for the food which the boats were sure to bring in. Now, the owner of this pet pelican, although a rough fisherman, was of a pious turn of mind and always observed Sabbath. The pelican was not long in learning this and the fact that he was unwillingly made to observe a forced fast every seventh day. Within a short time he had such a clear idea of the regular return of the day that he would sit motionless all day on Sunday on a tree near the house without once attempting to go to the beach for his daily allowance of refuse fish-trimmings. Mme. Royer, in commenting on this remarkable exhibition of reasoning faculties in a bird says: "It is not necessary to suppose that the pelican has learned to count the six days, at the end of which time its masters would not go fishing, but while it really estimated daily the time when it must make its excursions to the beach, it was informed of the return of Sunday by what was going on at the house, as for instance, the fishermen putting on their Sunday clothes. In the same way the dog knows when his master is ready to start on a hunt by seeing him with gun and game bag."

LINCOLN'S HAT.

An Old-Fashioned Tile with an Interesting History.

There was nothing of the swell about Abraham Lincoln, says the New York World. In the matter of his personal attire he was decidedly careless. It was a matter of supreme indifference to him whether his clothes fitted him or not. He had other things to think about. Thus it often happened that when his hat began to look the worse for wear he neglected to replace it with a new one.

When on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as president of the United States he passed through New York. The almost studied negligence which characterized his apparel excited much mirth and ridicule. But the keenest shafts of ridicule were aimed at his hat, an exceedingly seedy-looking "stovepipe." It was publicly dubbed "that shocking hat." This didn't worry Lincoln a bit, but it pained some of his sensitive friends very much. So they arranged a little scheme to secure an exchange of "tiles" which would give the president a presentable hat.

The dimensions of Lincoln's cranium were secretly but accurately ascertained, and a brand new hat was provided that would exactly fit him. Things were so fixed that when the procession which was escorting Lincoln passed up Broadway the carriage in which he was seated halted just opposite the store of a popular hatter. Out rushed the hatter with the hat which the committee of Lincoln's friends had selected, and begged the precious privilege of exchanging it for the one which Lincoln wore. Without any suspicion that he was the victim of a "put up job" Lincoln good-naturedly complied with the request.

The late William Gibson, one of New York's greatest curio and relic hunters, secured the "shocking hat" and it figured conspicuously at many fairs and exhibitions for charitable purposes. When Mr. Gibson died, some eight years ago, the hat passed to one of his sons, who kept it under a glass globe in his factory. There it was seen recently by F. R. Kaldenberg, of this city. He wrote to his friend C. F. Gunther, of Chicago, who has a large collection of Lincoln relics, about it. Mr. Gunther opened up negotiations and purchased for a good round sum the hat, which is intrinsically not worth five cents.

The hat is an ordinary old-fashioned "stove-pipe" and was made by a hatter at Springfield, Ill., named George Hall. It is lined inside with paper in imitation of silk and on it, in pencil, Lincoln had written his name and address: "A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill." It is this autograph which adds so immensely to the value of the hat.

Rise Early and Die Early.

Early rising and a sponging down in the morning have always been considered essential to good health and long life. That is a superstition, says a German writer on dietetics, whose observations have just been published. "At least eight out of ten persons over eighty whose cases were investigated never went to bed until well into the small hours, and did not get up again until late in the day. Early rising tends to exhaust the physical powers and to shorten life." And an English publication maintains that "long livers were really all persons who habitually abstained from bathing." What a consolation this is to the lazy and the dirty! No doubt modern science is grand in finding excuses for all the cranky ideas and vicious shams of fashionable modern life.

CLEVER SWINDLING.

How a Liverpool Banker was Tricked by a Confidence Man.

His Compassion for a Seemingly Repentant Sinner Costs the Man of Money Something Over a Thousand Dollars.

A queer story is told by the Boston Every Other Saturday of a Liverpool bank officer who received a private letter from his friend, a member of a London banking firm. It said that one of their employes, the son of their highly esteemed cashier—a man who was probity itself—had gone away with several thousand pounds of securities. If the son should be arrested and placed in the prison's dock the old man would never lift his head again. The firm was, therefore, resolved to do all that lay in its power to save its aged and valued servant from the misery and shame which would surely overtake him if his son's sin became known.

The writer thought that in all probability the young man would call with his securities at the Liverpool bank, and on the strength of his connection with the London bank try to negotiate them. If so, the London banker wanted the Liverpool banker to seize the property and keep it until he heard from the London banker again, to lecture the young man soundly, buy him a ticket to New York and give him one thousand dollars with which to begin the world again. The London banker was going to Paris for a fortnight, so that the Liverpool banker didn't need to write to him about the affair until that time. He also wanted the secret kept from everybody, as far as possible, both for the sake of the London bank, the young man's father and the young man himself. The Liverpool banker, knowing that many a young man had gone wrong who might have been saved at the proper moment, decided to comply with his friend's request.

Soon after a nice, frank-looking young man of the name referred to was ushered in to him, and, saying that he desired to travel, explained in a constrained and nervous manner that he had some securities on which he would like to realize. He said he didn't understand business, and perhaps was going awkwardly to work, but the ship for New York was to sail that day and he was in a hurry. In reply the Liverpool banker handed him the letter he had just received. As he read it his breast heaved with emotion, tears came into his eyes, and he finally burst into a fit of weeping. He made a full confession, and the banker, after pointing out the heinousness of the crime, offered to do what the letter requested. The young man kissed the banker's hand in token of his gratitude, said that he had been foolish and wicked and would gladly go to another country and redeem himself. The banker then gave him the thousand dollars, bought him a first-class steamer ticket and gave him a dinner at the restaurant. But nothing he could do or say seemed to raise the young man's spirits. He was so sad and broken down that the banker really pitied him. As he bade him good-by from the ship's side the hard old man could not restrain his tears as he thought of the young and repentant sinner he had saved from a life of crime.

At the end of the fortnight, when he supposed the London banker would have got back from Paris, the Liverpool banker wrote to him in great glee of his success in carrying out his wishes and of the contrite youth who had set sail for new scenes with the banker's blessing. He got the following reply from London:

"You must be mad. Our cashier never had a son. No securities are missing. Perhaps you have been sold."

It was true. He had. The letter was forged. The securities were worthless. He had thrown away one thousand dollars, a passage to New York, a good dinner and a good deal of advice upon an ingenious swindler.

A QUEER PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.

Young Husbands Who Grow Old Very Fast.

A curious fact for the physiologist's investigation is the premature aging of old women's young husbands. The young man who marries a woman twenty years his senior by the time he is well in his forties looks sixty, while the young woman who weds the same disparity of years keeps her youth as long as her temperament and disposition permit. When Baroness Burdett-Coutts married her very youthful spouse, Mr. Bartlett, she was a well-preserved spinster of sixty odd. Now the gallant Mr. Burdett-Coutts, as he is called, looks, it is said, fully up to that, while the baroness, who is close upon eighty, appears as bright and as energetic as in middle life. There is no preservation of health equal to a good heart and an ample fortune, according to the Boston Herald, and the aged wife of the ambitious young American is distinguished for both of these possessions. Old age can be held at bay until the very end, as Ninon de l'Enclos' career bears witness, but the conditions must be favorable and the years must be well gilt. Poverty never kept any woman young; yet, after all, perhaps there is a good deal of justice in the averaging of time, and this premature aging of men who marry thus for wealth and position is but the double interest that fate exacts from its debtors.

End of a Long-Lived Humbug.

The cold bath is going out of favor. There was, indeed, an element of humbug in the noisy enjoyment of the man who in the dead of winter broke thin ice to gain ablution. The ghastly smile and the chattering of teeth gave the lie to his protestations of delight. The Japanese, whose civilization may well excite envy, shun cold water as neither refreshing nor cleansing. The poorest inhabitant has a fire of charcoal lighted under a movable tub. And just as hot tea in summer is more cooling than the iced drink, so is hot water to be preferred to cold; nor need the advocate of this principle be necessarily a disciple of Hahnemann.

—"I say," said the old subscriber, "what has become of the man who used to get up all those presidential tickets that would be sure to win for your paper?" "We had to give him a vacation," replied the editor. "He's been taken with a lucid interval."—Washington Star.

REVOLVER IN A FLOWER POT.

What the Warden of a Pennsylvania Penitentiary Found in a Present.

"Do you know," said a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the Eastern penitentiary to a Philadelphia Telegraph man, "that there are fifty prisoners at Cherry Hill who would commit murder upon the slightest or even upon no provocation whatever? Why, the overseers daily go about the institution with their lives in their hands. Let me give you an illustration of the care that has to be taken. The warden and those about him have to be constantly on the alert. About the time of the last chrysanthemum show in this city a number of chrysanthemums were sent out to the penitentiary to the prisoners. There was one that was remarkably fine, and I was asked to go upstairs to see it. While looking at it the warden said: 'Let us first make an examination.' Then he began removing the earth. Down, down into the pot he proceeded, taking out the earth until he reached the bottom. There he discovered a small revolver. Next he discovered a box of cartridges. Now, the sequel to this was that two men were sentenced to the penitentiary together. One received a shorter sentence than the other. On making an investigation with reference to the plant it was found where it was sent from, and then it was learned that the prisoner who had the shorter term lived in that neighborhood. He had sent it. It had been made up by them that when the latter got out he was to send him the revolver."

"Well, he didn't get it," remarked the reporter.

"No," said the gentleman, "he didn't get it. Everything sent to prisoners has to be first examined before being given to them. It is necessary that such precautions should be taken. If after that there are no objections the articles are given them."

No one is better acquainted with the institution and its management than the gentleman whose narration of the incident has here been given. He stated it was often a marvel to him how things got along so well in the institution. He regarded the overseers as being exposed to more danger than the policemen. The latter, he says, occasionally come in contact with a burglar and assassin, but the former is obliged to be where a large number of such murderous characters are congregated.

A CONGRESS OF LAWYERS.

An International Bar Association for the World's Fair.

Henry Wade Rogers, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence and law reform, has issued a call for a congress of lawyers, judges, legal authors, legislators and law officers of the government during the fair. An endless variety of topics will be discussed. The committee says it is hoped that a permanent international bar association will be the outgrowth of these conventions, and adds: "An international bar association, composed of representatives from the bars or bar associations of all civilized countries, will not only bring together the representative lawyers of the world from time to time to discuss, perfect and gradually harmonize the laws of their respective constituencies, but will also promote the forming of those ties of universal brotherhood which are the chief elements of modern civilization. Such a world's bar association will doubtless prove the main instrument by which shall be brought about the formation of international tribunals, the codification of the laws of nations, the formulation of the rules which shall govern those tribunals and the methods of practice for the administration of justice therein. Such an association will also naturally furnish the material out of which tribunals will be constructed, and will also be of great assistance to lawyers of different countries in matters arising under treaties or the general international law in their respective countries, in the protection of clients while in foreign jurisdictions, and in many other matters unnecessary now to detail." Women have been recognized by the committee, in view of their interest in civil government.

DILEMMA OF A PRINCE.

He Has Two Rather Compromising Lawsuits on His Hands.

Our Rome correspondent sends us some interesting details of two lawsuits now going on against Prince Sciarra-Colonna, says the London Daily News. In the first the government is charging him with the sale and exportation of rare pictures and objects of art to France, and in the second his creditors are suing him. As to the pictures, it has been found how the prince succeeded in exporting them. At the back of his palace is a theater, the Quirino. Into the courtyard of the palace large boxes were carried similar to those in which theatrical companies transport stage properties. Then the "Violin Player" of Raphael and pictures by Titian were packed in these, together with the scenery, and the whole was sent to France scheduled as "theatrical furniture." The "Violin Player" is famous as being one of Raphael's last works. It bears the date 1515—two years before his death—and it is interesting as bearing a resemblance to the painter. This act has been impugned as illegal, firstly, because the gallery is entailed, and secondly, because, even if it were not so, the exportation of objects of art is prohibited unless the right of preemption is offered to the government.

Mining in Bolivia and Mexico.

Several of the most important mining companies of the district of Colquechaca, Bolivia, have just been consolidated. This district is one of the richest of the silver-producing regions in the state, and the purposes of the combination are to settle existing disputes, the mines being all placed under one management. This new company has a nominal capital of 12,600,000 Bolivian dollars and a complete plan for working the several mines, with connecting railways completely equipped and extensive peat deposits for the supply of fuel for many years. It is estimated that three of the mines alone have, with interrupted work, produced 40,000,000 Bolivian dollars' worth in the last ten years, and the other mines are still in virgin ground. The semi-official statistics of Mexico show that since 1821 the republic has produced 160,000 tons of silver and 300 tons of gold, representing a money value of $4,520,000,000.

NATURE'S DYE WORKS.

A Crystal Stream Bloodines Hair and Rouges Cheeks.

Had Ponce De Leon, in his search for the "fountain of youth," wended his way to Little Sandy, Elliott county, at a point about nine miles from here, and plunged beneath the placid waters of Red spring, he might not have had his days prolonged until now, but most certain it is his color would have been changed to a bright crimson.

On the Frese Hardin farm the Red spring is located, and for years has been used by the old ladies in that vicinity to color their carpet rugs, by the young ladies to color their dress goods and ribbons and to bloodline their hair. The water of this spring looks as clear as crystal and is remarkably cold at this season of the year, much more so than the water of wells in that vicinity.

This water is much used at the approach of Easter Sunday to color eggs, and a strange thing about it is the difference in color upon articles of different quality or substance. The hair it bloodlines, colors eggs, ribbons and dress goods a crimson red, the flesh of persons a light blood red. The color is permanent in both cotton and silk goods dyed by the water. The bloodining of the hair generally lasts about three weeks, while a person who bathes in its waters is given a coat that lasts about six weeks.

Soap applied to any article dyed by the water but strengthens the intensity of the color. People for miles around come and carry the water away in bottles, jugs and barrels, to use in dying various articles. A family by the name of Brand, whose numbers are quite large, and whose color has always been a phenomenon, is now explained, it is believed, by their having always used the water for drinking and bathing purposes. So long have they used it, says a dispatch from Greenup, Ky., to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, that its qualities seem to have permeated their systems, and its effects are seen in their progeny to the fourth generation. They have known of this spring for years, and for a long time kept its qualities a secret, but it was divulged recently by a young man who had married into the family.

MARSHMALLOW ROASTS.

The Latest Diversion To Amuse the Enamored Summer Girl.

Marshmallow roasts are announced as the latest thing in the way of summer resort diversions, says the Buffalo Commercial. The simplicity of this form of amusement is particularly charming. One buys two or three pounds of marshmallows, invites half a dozen friends, and that is all the preparation required. However, a small amount of kindling wood must be taken along with which to build a small fire in an unfrequented spot on the beach, away from crowds unfamiliar with so refined a species of entertainment. When the fire is blazing merrily, or, better still, when it has died down to red embers, each member of the party takes a sharpened stick and affixes upon the end of it a marshmallow. Simultaneously all those engaged hold their marshmallows over the embers, as close as possible to avoid burning, and roast them carefully, turning the sticks around dexterously, so as to brown the marshmallows nicely on all sides. This requires some skill, because marshmallows are highly inflammable and will take fire if not very prudently handled. The most interesting point about the process is that the marshmallows in slowly roasting swell up to considerably more than their normal size. When done they are morsels for the gods, resembling in flavor the most excellent meringue, with a delicious nutty and crusty outside. They are a sort of sublimated combination of candy and cake, all in one bite, though the proper fashion is to nibble the roasted marshmallow off the end of the stick. One set consumed, each person pokes the point of his wooden skewer through another marshmallow, and the performance is repeated until everybody's appetite is satisfied. Marshmallow roasts are an excellent medium for flirtation, mutual regard between a young lady and a young gentleman being appropriately exhibited by nibbling the marshmallows off each other's sticks. Accordingly the idea is sure to grow in favor.

Foolish Convicts.

No little excitement was created in one of the London metropolitan police courts the other day by the disgraceful behavior of a man who, on being sentenced to three months' imprisonment for swindling, looked at the judges for a moment, and then shouted at the top of his voice: "You are a set of donkeys!" Then and there he was condemned to an additional two years' imprisonment for "grossly insulting the bench." It might have been imagined that the punishment with which his outrageous conduct had been visited would have deferred anyone who might have felt inclined to follow his bad example from doing so, but, strangely enough, the next prisoner who was brought forward acted in precisely the same way. Sentenced to a month's imprisonment as a "rogue and vagabond," he cried out lustily: "You are a lot of scoundrels!" and, like his predecessor, will prolong his sojourn in jail for the space of two years.

HOW WE SLEEP.

Instead of Slumbering All Over at Once We Go to Sleep by Sections.

According to the best writers on the subject, it has been ascertained that, in beginning to sleep the senses do not suddenly fall into a state of slumber, but drop off one after the other. The sight ceases, in consequence of the protection of the eyelids, to receive impressions first, while all the other senses preserve their sensibility entire.

The sense of taste is the next which loses its susceptibility to impressions, and then the sense of smelling. The hearing is next in order, and last of all comes the sense of touch. Furthermore, the senses are thought to sleep with different degrees of profoundness.

The sense of touch sleeps the most lightly and is the most easily awakened; the next earliest is the hearing; the next is the sight, and the taste and smelling awake last. Another remarkable circumstance deserves notice—certain muscles and parts of the body begin to sleep before others.

Sleep commences at the extremities, beginning with the feet and legs and creeping toward the center of the nervous action. The necessity for keeping the feet warm and perfectly still as a preliminary of sleep, is well known.

RAINDROPS.

Some Curious Facts Brought Out by Scientific Study.

How large is a drop of rain? Probably most people have a notion that raindrops are nearly all of one size, although it is a matter of common observation that in what is called a misty rain, or a drizzle, the individual drops are very small. The question of the size of raindrops is not so unimportant as might be supposed, and Mr. E. L. Lowe has collected many facts bearing upon it, and presented them to the Royal Meteorological society.

He employed in his experiments sheets of slate made in book form so as to be readily closed, and ruled in inch squares. The impressions of the drops were caught on the slate and afterward carefully copied on paper.

He discovered that the size of raindrops varies from a speck so small as to be almost invisible up to a diameter of two inches.

Every reader has probably noted that the raindrops preceding a thunderstorm frequently assume gigantic proportions, though he may not have suspected that they could ever attain so great a size as Mr. Lowe has discovered that they do.

Other interesting facts about raindrops which have been brought out by Mr. Lowe's experiments are that drops of the same size do not always contain the same amount of water, and that some of the largest drops are hollow.

The importance of these observations from a scientific point of view lies in the bearing of the facts thus ascertained upon the question of the manner of precipitation of the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. From another point of view they are important as illustrating nature's power to introduce variety into her works, even when her hand is hushed merely in forming drops of rain.

HOW WE FALL ASLEEP.

Some of the Senses Drop Off More Easily Than Others.

Scientific investigators assert that in beginning to sleep the senses do not suddenly fall into slumber, but drop off one after another. The sight ceases in consequence of the protection of the eyelids to receive impressions first, while all the other senses preserve their sensibility entire. The sense of taste is the next which loses its susceptibility to impression, and then the sense of of smelling. The hearing is next in order, and last of all comes the sense of touch. Furthermore, the senses are brought to sleep with different degrees of profoundness. The sense of touch sleeps the most lightly, and the most easily awakened; the next easiest is the hearing, the next is the sight, and the taste and smelling awake last. Another remarkable circumstance deserves notice; certain muscles and parts of the body begin to sleep before others. Sleep commences at the extremities, beginning with the feet and legs and creeping toward the center of the nervous action, explains the American Analyst. The necessity of keeping the feet warm and perfectly still as a preliminary of sleep is well known. From these explanations it will not appear surprising that there should be an imperfect kind of mental action which produces the phenomena of dreaming.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Origins of Some of Our Most Common Mathematical Signs.

The sign of addition is derived from the initial letter of the word "plus." In making the capital letter it was made more and more carelessly until the top part of the "p" was finally placed near the center; hence the plus sign as we know it was gradually reached.

The sign of subtraction was derived from the word "minus." The word was first contracted in m, n, s, with a horizontal line above to indicate that some of the letters had been left out. At last the letters were omitted altogether, leaving only the short line.

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into the letter X. This was done because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition.

Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing the dividend was placed to the left and the divisor to the right. After years of "evolution" the d's were omitted altogether and simple dots set in the place of each. As with the others the radical sign was derived from the initial letter of the word "radix."

The sign of equality was first used in the year 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who substituted it to avoid frequently repeating the words "equal to."

Nature's Fluid.

The scarcity of water in Paris is indicated cleverly by a Parisian journalist, who represents a scene in a restaurant; time, the year 1895. A diner calls for a bottle of pure water. The water, aghast, goes to consult the patron, as Parisian proprietors like to be called. There is only one bottle of pure water in the house. Its date is 1872, and the price is fabulous. The patron hesitates to serve it to a stranger, but the sight of a large bank bill in the customer's hand is reassuring. The pure water of 1872, in a wicker-covered bottle, is brought out carefully and set before the stranger. Other customers look on with envious eyes, and one asks who the stranger is. "I believe," responds the patron, "that it is the prince of Wales."

British Army Discipline.

A singular anomaly in connection with British army discipline is reported. In a certain regiment were two officers. One was the husband of a wife who strayed from the path of conjugal duty; the other was the means of leading a wife (not the same, but another man's) from the same path. The first officer was requested to send in his papers, while the second was informed that, not being married, he ought to dine more frequently at the officers' mess table!

How a Hindoo Uses Clocks.

The Hindoo places a clock in his parlor, says a writer in Temple Bar, not because he ever desires to know what the hour is, but because a clock is a foreign curiosity. Instead, therefore, of contenting himself with one good clock he will have, perhaps, a dozen in one room. These clocks are signs of his wealth, but they do not add to his comfort, for he is so indifferent to time that he measures it by the number of bamboo lengths the sun has traveled above the horizon.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - OCTOBER 21, 1892.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND, New York.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI STEVENSON, Illinois.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Congressman at Large,
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

For Supreme Judge,
CRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

For Electors at Large.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WILSON, Allegheny.

For District Electors.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clement R. Wainright
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George E. Cobbs,
John O. James,	William Molan,
James Dudley,	Charles D. Brock,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Leiby,
Azur Larbrop,	F. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chaliant,	W. D. Hommelright,
P. H. Strahinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan,
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Liebel,	Thomas McDowell,
J. K. P. Hall.	

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress,
L. D. WOODRUFF.
For Senate,
GEORGE W. RHINE.
For Assembly,
S. W. ALLEN,
JAMES J. THOMAS.
For Prothonotary,
J. C. DARBY.
For Register and Recorder,
D. A. McGOUGH.
For District Attorney,
F. J. O'CONNOR.
For Poorhouse Director,
RAPHAEL HITE.
For Surveyor,
H. SCANLAN.
For Coroner,
Dr. GEORGE MARTIN.

CHAIRMAN REEDER had 80,000 Republican majority entrusted to him, and he is dreadfully afraid some one will steal it. If the reports received from different Republican counties of the state are not grossly exaggerated, the independent voter has got away with more than half of it up to date, and the chances are, he'll have it all before election day.

THE Stamford, Conn., *Record* has removed the Republican ticket from the head of its editorial columns, and announces that hereafter it will be Independent-Democratic in politics, and will support the candidates of the Democratic party. It says it came to the conclusion that the measures advocated by the Democratic party are for the best interests of the country.

HON D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, Ind., ex Attorney General of Indiana, has experienced a change of political faith and will make Democratic speeches during the rest of the campaign. He says Cleveland and tariff reform must win or the country will be permanently ruined, the farmer and workingmen oppressed and people crushed by the burden of protection taxation.

FOUR Republicans of New Albany Indiana, renounced their party last Saturday night, declared themselves for Cleveland and Stevenson and the Democratic ticket, and addressed an Audience of 600 people. The first convert was George Hipple, a Republican since 1884. He spoke for an hour, denouncing the protective tariff as a fraud and the force bill as a blow at the freedom of the ballot.

FACTS are stubborn things. The McKinley tariff has raised no man's wages It has increased every man's expenses. It continues to increase the cost of living. It robs the people and gives their money to certain favored manufacturers, and the manufacturers have paid, and are willing to pay millions of dollars to keep up the policy of fraud and extortion the bill represents. How foolish is that voter who votes for a continuance of this tariff tax.

IT was reported a few days ago that the government had withdrawn the contract for making armor plate from the Homestead works and that the work in the future would be done at the Bethlehem Iron works. The secretary of the navy and the managers of the Homestead works had a conference at Washington one day last week and when they parted everything was ameably arranged. The threat of transferring the contract is believed to have been a polite way of notifying Mr. Carnagie that a liberal contribution to the Republican campaign fund would not be considered out of the way.

THE United States Supreme court decided on Monday that the law of Michigan, dividing the state into districts for the election of presidental electors, is invalid only so far as it conflicts with the act of Congress of 1887, relating to time of meeting of the electors.

The act is not obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution conferring upon the state legislature the power to fix the manner of choosing electors, nor of the fourteenth amendment, an I the judgment of the Michigan Supreme court, upholding the law, is affirmed. The views of the court will be written at length later. The opinion was by Chief Justice Fuller. The effect of this will be to give Cleveland a portion of the electoral vote of the Wolverine state.

IN the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, we imported 24,000,000 pounds more wool than in the preceding year before the McKinley tariff struck the country. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, we had imported 19,000,000 pounds more wool than in 1891. Importations, notwithstanding the higher duties, have increased to three times the extent of increase in domestic production. But this is not the worst feature of the situation, from the standpoint of the wool-grower; for the prices of wool are lower in 1892 than they were in 1890. Neither the wool-grower nor the wool-wearer has been benefitted by higher duties.

THE *Mountaineer*, of this place, is extremely vexed that the county commissioners have given the printing of part of the election ballots to the FREEMAN and to the Johnstown *Democrat*; as he supposes, but is mistaken in the latter, the Johnstown *Herald* having been given part of the job. The *Mountaineer's* editor feels hurt that he was not consulted about the matter and given the job. Although with the facilities of the *Mountaineer* establishment the ballots for Cambria county could not be printed in six months, the proprietor could have taken them to some establishment in Altoona, as is his custom with jobs of any size, and had them marked "*Mountaineer* print," and a majority of the people who vote and pay for the ballots would never have known but they were the products of home industry.

McKinley, in his speech to the Manufacturers' Club at Philadelphia, palmed off on his audience a tin banner made in Wales and labeled "American tin," and the *Mountaineer* in the same manner a short time ago, palmed off on the Ebensburg Agricultural Society its premium list, printed in Blair county, but marked "*Mountaineer*, Ebensburg, Pa." The ballots could be printed in the same way by the same establishment.

The *Mountaineer* says:

"While we realize that we cannot all be Democratic chairmen or candidates for congress, we also feel in addition to this misfortune, we, in common with all other printers throughout the county, except the FREEMAN and *Democrat*, have been snubbed by the county commissioners while the tax-payers are being, or stand a good chance of being, robbed."

The editor of the *Mountaineer*, in his spell of encouraging official economy, might be able to *realize* that the Republican officials of Ebensburg borough have been robbing the taxpayers of Ebensburg in order to contribute to the support of his Republican journalistic annex at the expense of the tax-payers of Ebensburg. The Act of Assembly relating to borough ordinances requires all ordinances to be printed in one paper, etc., and as the *Herald* in this place is a straightout Republican paper, the publication of all ordinances is given to the *Herald*. But to "give the young man a lift," as one of our councilmen expressed it, the *Mountaineer* is given the ordinances along with the *Herald*, and the tax-payers foot the bill.

We quote from the *Mountaineer* the following and trust that Burgess Young will have it pasted up in the council chamber, where each Republican member can read and the tax-payers of the borough profit by it:

"The hard-earned money paid out in taxes, which is now disposed of so lightly and freely, (to certain parties by men who seem to be as ignorant of the art of economy as they are of many other things), should be handled by men who would be as saving and conscientious in their dealings for the county [*good luck!*] as they would be, (to be sure), with their own private funds."

LIMITING tariff duties to the financial necessities of the government, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, is the only way to secure an unfluctuating and reasonable tariff system.

There will never be an end of tariff agitation, the greed of tariff beneficiaries will never be satiated, the nursing of infant industries will never cease, so long as the policy of laying duties for the sake of protection is maintained. Under such a system so many interests have to be served that their demand for such service will always be heard. The more of it they get the more they want.

We see this to be the case under the present Republican tariff policy. Every class that can secure a benefit by being protected puts in its claim to tariff favors, each wanting more than the other, but all united in support of the system that puts the country under contribution to their interest. To maintain this advantage they assist the political party that confers it, and that party, to retain this assistance, yields to the demand for the enlargement of the tariff benefits, and goes on increasing them.

Thus in 1888 the beneficiaries of this system gave pecuniary aid to the Republican party, with the understanding that their tariff benefits should be enlarged, and that party put on more protection in compliance with that arrangement.

It will go on this way as long as tariffs are laid for a protective purpose, which is but another term for economic favoritism, and the limit will be reached only when the selfish greed of those who are favored is satisfied, if it can be imagined that such a thing is possible.

The only remedy for an evil like this so replete with fiscal irregularities, and so conductive to the spoliation of the people and the corruption of politics, is to limit the tariff to the purpose of revenue. There is always enough money needed for government expenses to require a tariff sufficient for reasonable protection. A standard would thus be furnished by which the duties would be gauged by the financial necessities of the government and not by the greed of a benefited class.

EX-CONGRESSMAN R. T. McDonald, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is in New York. He is a prominent Republican of the Hoosier state, and at the Minneapolis convention he was at the head of 2,000 shouters and boomers for James G. Blaine. Mr. McDonald believes Cleveland will carry Indiana and be elected. He said: Harrison's vote in 1883 in the congressional district in which Fort Wayne is situated was about 5,800. I do not think it will exceed thirty-five hundred at the next election. Mind you, I am a Republican, and shall support the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, but I shall not vote for Mr. Harrison, neither will a large number of Republicans of my district. I would not be surprised if Cleveland carried Allen county by 6,000 plurality. The attitude of Judge Gresham in the campaign means at least a Republican loss of 10,000 in the state. There is no doubt in my mind that Indiana will go for Cleveland, and I would not be surprised if the majority would go as high as 10,000."

Washington Letter

Washington, D. C., October 14, 1892.

"Sacrifice everything to save the National ticket." That is the substance of the confidential order that has been sent to every Republican district boss in several close and doubtful states. Do you know what it means? It means that the reports received by the Republican managers from every congressional district in the country have convinced them of the impossibility of getting a majority of the next House of Representatives, and that they are going to give up the fight for Congressmen in the close and doubtful states, and to sacrifice even those candidates who are running in certain Republican districts, if votes can be traded against them so as to increase the vote for the Republican electoral ticket in those states. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana are the states in which this trading is to be attempted. Its a bold scheme, but it is to be "tried on," and nearly all of the Republican candidates for the House who are to become victims have been between pressure and promises, made to acquiesce therein; a few are "kicking," but they will probably be whipped in some way or other.

There can be little doubt that the object of the Republicans in bringing the question of the constitutionality of the new Michigan electoral law, providing for the election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts instead of electing all of them on one ticket, before the U. S. Court, is to obtain a political decision, similiar to the notorious 8 to 7 decision of 1877. The question was argued before the court this week, and Republicans are boldly claiming that the law will be declared unconstitutional before election; but it is hardly probable that a majority of the court will sanction the claim by voting for such a decision. The case as brought before the court is a private one, and contrary to all precedent, the Attorney-General of the United States appeared as the leading counsel on the Republican side; but he is hardly to blame for taking such an unusual course, as it is stated by those in a position to know, and generally believed that he was acting under the orders of the Republican bosses. All the same it was an improper proceeding, although probably not illegal. This was recognized by the Attorney General himself, who took especial pains to have it known that he appeared in the case as private counsel and not in his official capacity. Lawyers of all shades of political opinion commented unfavorably on the innovation, and I failed to find one who believed that Mr. Miller received a fee for his argument.

Indian Bureau officials are very much worked up over the charge made by Capt. J. M. Lee, an army officer who was detailed by Gen. Miles, commander of the department of the Missouri, to investigate the matter, that they had approved a claim for $67,500 for counsel fees and paid out the money thereon without warrant of law or equity. The money was paid to Samuel J. Crawford, D. B. Dyer, and John D. Miles, of Kansas, and M. G. Reynolds, of St. Louis, out of the $1,500,000 appropriated to pay for the lands of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, and Capt. Lee says the alleged contract upon which it was paid was no contract at all, having been obtained from some of these Indians by fraud and bribery. Reynolds, one of the lawyers who pocketed this big fee, is a particular friend of Secretary Noble, a fact which was not overlooked by the officials who passed upon and approved the so-called contract, and it is said that Noble has quarreled with Secretary Elkins for having allowed the charge to be published. Congress will be asked by these Indians to repay them this money which was, they will claim, and Capt. Lee says they can prove, fraudulently deducted from the amount appropriated for them and paid to lawyers who never did anything in return therefor. It will probably be fully investigated by Congress.

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, who has been taking an active part in the campaign, passed through Washington this week. He regards the election of Cleveland and Stevenson and a Democratic House as certain. He said: "The Republicans have shown very few signs of recovery from the terrible defeat of 1890. I feel no hesitation in predicting that Cleveland will carry New York by 30,000—I think his majority will be between that and 40,000. I have been through Indiana twice and have talked with a good many of our folks who have been studying the situation there. I regard the state as surely democratic. I have talked with Mr. Stevenson and ex-Pension Commissioner Black, who is running as the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large for Illinois, and they are confident that the Democratic State ticket and General Black will be elected, and they are hopeful of carrying the state for Cleveland. As for the South, it is to-day more solid than ever before."

The White House is a very, very sad place since the last hope of the recovery of Mrs. Harrison was given up. Mr. Harrison's appearance is really pitiable. The doctors say that Mrs. Harrison may live a month or may die in a few hours. M.

He Used a Razor.

John Douglas fatally stabbed Nelson Weaver with a razor at Fenleyville, Pa., early Monday morning. Both men are colored. Douglass had recently been paying attention to the young wife of Weaver, who is an old man, and the latter upbraided him for it on Sunday. Douglass wanted to fight then and there, but the old man told him to wait till another day. Yesterday Douglas went to Weaver's house, called him out, and slashed him. There are many negro miners at the place, and it is feared serious trouble between the factions will follow the crime.

A Railroad Purchase.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—It was reported yesterday that the Pennsylvania Company had bought the Terre Haute and Peoria road, the deal having been completed by President Roberts, who is now in the West. The local officials admitted the company had been after the line, but they did not know that the purchase had been made.

The Terre Haute and Peoria road is 717 miles long. The competing lines are the Des Moines and Kansas City, 111 miles in length, and the Chicago, Ft. Madison and Des Moines, 49 miles long.

WHILE our cereal crops this year will fall considerably below those we have harvested in other years, says the Lancaster *New Era*, the aggregate is nevertheless very large. With 520,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,600,000,000 bushels of corn and 580,000,000 bushels of oats, not to count the rye and barley we have an aggregate of 2,700,000,000 bushels against 3,410,528,000 bushels last year, and 2,412,858,000 bushels two years ago. We may say therefore our grain crop is relatively rather than actually a short one, having been exceeded but twice in our history.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mr. Blaine Has Spoken.

The logical sequence of Mr. Blaine's visit to Ophir Farm was an utterance in behalf of the Republican ticket. That utterance was made on Friday night to a gathering of the Republicans of Westchester county in a speech read from typewritten manuscript, which shows that if the meeting was a spontaneous affair, as is pretended, the speech was not.

Mr. Blaine's speech contains one merit that is lacking in President Harrison's letter of acceptance—brevity. This characteristic will insure its universal perusal. It contains another merit from the Republican standpoint which his own letter to Chairman Manley during the Maine canvass lacked—it mentions President Harrison—just once. Its other and most important merit is that it is an appeal to the three classes from whom the Republican ticket is in greatest danger—the mortgaged farmers, the workingmen in the New York manufactories and the Irish voters to stand by the Grand Old Party once more. The attempt to arouse Irish prejudice against British interests that might possibly be benefited by tariff revision is shrewd and peculiarly Blaineish.

The chief importance of Mr. Blaine's short speech lies in the fact that he made it at all rather than in what he said. It is a summons to his personal following, which is unquestionably large, to forget all the humiliation heaped on him and them at Minneapolis, and to save the Republican ticket and through it the Republican party from overwhelming defeat and a complete loss of its control of the public affairs of the country. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Blaine's followers will be as ready to forget and forgive as Mr. Blaine, and whether, if they do, other Republican desertions, will not render the Republican overthrow Mr. Blaine now seeks to avert inevitable and unavoidable.—*Phila. Times.*

MacVeagh's Hot Shot.

Wayne MacVeagh delivered a masterly speech under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia on Saturday evening. The speaker has been a Republican since the birth of the party and therefore competent to speak authoritatively about its methods.

As showing the spirit in which his change of heart came about, he said: "I have always held my citizenship as a far more precious thing than my partisanship, and I have never pretended to approve any policy or any candidate whose bad influence upon the country seemed to me to be evident."

Among the many other good points made by Mr. MacVeagh on the tariff was the following: "In the state of Pennsylvania less than 12 per cent. of the laborers can, under any circumstances, be employed in the industries which are said to be benefited by high duties upon imports, leaving 88 per cent. of those who earn their living by labor in this state not only without possibility of protection for their labor, but distinctly required to pay duties upon almost every other article."

Out on a Bogus Order.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 17.—A bogus dispatch, purporting to come from Grand Chief Ramsey, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, caused 900 operators and train dispatchers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to desert their posts this morning. The dispatch stated that the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, "it is thought best that all operators on the Sante Fe should go out as well, as the company refuses to concede the conditions on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe schedule."

The walk-out resulted in the stoppage of all trains, and not a wheel was turned until shortly after 8 o'clock to-night, when it was learned positively the dispatch was bogus and the men were ordered to work again.

It is reported that the bogus order sent out in the morning was the work of an operator at Dodge City named Johnson, who did it as a joke.

Force Bill is in Evidence.

The force bill is as much a part of the Republican platform as the protective tariff or any other feature of it. It is now called a bugaboo and other derisive names by its authors. It is laughed at and sneered at on all sides. Would this be its treatment if the platform containing it should meet with popular indorsement next November? It might be, and then again it might not be. In fact it might, like the tariff issue, be made more terrible than ever. There is good reason to believe that this would be the case, but even if there were no good reason for thinking this there is a chance that it would be, and this alone is sufficient to point out to every good man and every lover of free and independent government his duty to vote against the party which brought such an iniquitous measure into being.

Esquimaux in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Fifty-seven Esquimaux, who come to exhibit at the World's Fair, reached Chicago last night over the Erie in a car sealed by the U. S. Customs officers at Boston. There was a freight car also containing Esquimaux dogs, four puppies, a number of seal skin kyacks, akopaatik or sled, a seal-skin tent, several barrels of seal oil and blubber, a lot of green skins to be made into garments, dried deer and seal meat, and a lot of walrus and fish bones to be manufactured into trinkets. Soon after the arrival of the train, the passenger and freight car were taken to the fair grounds, where these new arrivals will establish a native village and take up their abode until the close of the Exposition.

Fifteen Buildings Burned.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Fifteen buildings, dwellings and stores, were burned this morning at Englewood.

Two persons at least lost their lives during the conflagration. The loss is $80,000. The fire started in a bakery.

While in a hysterical condition Mrs. Butler, one of the victims, though not really in danger, jumped from a third-story window of the Hotel Kent and, striking her head, was instantly killed.

Another unfortunate was an employe in the bakery, John Howard, who was roasted to death.

A woman and child seen at a window in one of the burning structures had not been accounted for after the fire and may have perished.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester," she lives in the light of the morning. *Illustrated circular to the Rochester Lamp Co., New York.*

—William Kepley, aged 25, while intoxicated was shot by Constable Ziegler, who tried to arrest him, at Pottsville, on Sunday night.

—Albert Platt, of Frankford, was killed by a windlass with which he and some companions were playing on Sunday. John Latimer was seriously injured.

—The first state fair under the auspices of the colored people of Pennsylvania opened at Harrisburg on Monday. There are over 400 exhibits, including all kinds of products.

—Clifton Calverty, of Toronto, performed the hazardous feat of walking across Niagara gorge, a distance of 940 feet, on a wire cable. Midway he hung by his toes on the cable.

—G. Wilson Miller, a well-known wholesale grocer of Butler, Pa., fell through a hatchway in his stable a distance of thirty feet. One arm was broken and he suffered internal injuries.

—The third-party candidate for lieutenant-governor of North Carolina has been withdrawn, and all the other persons named for the place have refused and publicly declared for Cleveland.

—According to the official figures there have been 17,602 cases of cholera and 7,508 deaths since the outbreak of the disease in Hamburg. There were six new cases and one death from cholera Monday.

—While Italian workmen were engaged the other day in tearing down the old house of refuge in Philadelphia, a large staircase fell, killing Rita Jones, and injuring Antono Buerloske and Joseph Polze, all Huns.

—Thomas Roy, a farmer, was dragged to death by his runaway team at Washington, Pa., one day last week. About a year ago Roy affected a reconciliation with his wife, from whom he had parted twenty-five years ago.

—The Italian-Hungarian race war at Mhanaville, near Hazleton, culminated in a pitched battle on Sunday. All kinds of weapons were used, and the result is one man dead, three mortally wounded, and a dozen seriously hurt.

—Miss Georgia Baley, a Nevada, Mo., maiden, of 36, wanted to get married so badly that she had placed a No. 18 in each of her shoes. She then went before the county clerk and swore that she was over 18 and secured the coveted license.

—A singular attempt at suicide was made by a young man named Albert Rapoke at Chicago on Friday. Placing his left leg on a block of wood, he cut it off just below the knee with a hatchet, and then cut his left arm so that it hung by a shred. Then he pounded his head with a hatchet until he fainted. He cannot live.

—An exchange of telephonic messages took place on Tuesday morning between a telephone operator in the Union Exchange, No. 48 Cortlandt street, and another operator in the office of the same company at Nos. 105 and 107 Quincy street, Chicago. This exchange of messages was over the longest telephone line ever successfully used.

—The value of the dried potato as an article of food is urged by Dr. Jacob M. Shmulevitch. Among the advantages claimed is that it keeps much better than the fresh potatoe, and being far lighter and less bulky is the more readily transported. Before cooking the dried potato is macerated in water for ten or twelve hours.

—Victoria Claflin Woodhull Martin, the woman suffragists' candidate for President, who has just arrived at New York from England, is making arrangements to deliver speeches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and some other large cities. Her platform is made up of all the reforms in the calendar and a few outside of it.

—The blizzard in Wyoming and Colorado the last week is said to be the worst ever experienced in that section. The snow in many places is five feet deep on the level, while cuts are filled to the depth of eighteen feet. Two persons have perished and many horses and cattle have been frozen to death. Traffic is greatly delayed, several trains having been lost in the snow.

—The Sugar Trust has ordered 8300,000 worth of bags in Philadelphia. This will be followed as fast as possible by similar orders until very soon no sugar will be shipped or packed in either barrels, tierces or hogsheads. The saving in cost of packing material alone will be hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. In freights the innovation will effect a similar saving.

—Camp Black, at Homestead, Pa., was struck on Thursday morning of last week, and after ninety-five days' service the Sixteenth Regiment marched out of Homestead with flying colors to the sound of music, and followed by cheers of some non-unionists. About two thousand strikers watched the troops depart, but preserved strict silence. Homestead is now free from troops.

—Harry Philipps, a young man of Lancaster, Pa., was killed on the railroad at Gap, Pa., in June last. At the time his death was supposed to have been accidental, but on Tuesday Harry Sawyer, one of the party with him at the time, made a statement accusing William Rahauser of having deliberately pushed Phillips under the car. Rahauser and Philipps were companions and had a quarrel. Rahauser was arrested and locked up on a charge of murder.

Lying at the Adams Express warehouse, on Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on Monday night, was the body of Edward Dougherty, a Pittsburgh youth, which the company officials refuse to surrender to his relatives, because they were unable to pay the charges upon it. Dougherty was killed on Saturday by a fall of one hundred and thirty-eight feet from one of the World's Fair buildings in Chicago, and his body was sent to Pittsburgh C. O. D. His awful fate, coupled with the humiliating circumstances of being unable to obtain possession of the body, has so affected his mother that friends fear she will become insane.

TRIAL LIST.

List of causes set down for trial at a special term of court to be held at Ebensburg Pa., beginning November 14th, 1892.

Pindle	vs.	Cambria Land Co.
McDonald	vs.	Thompson et al.
Myers	vs.	Christmanwood et al.
McAleer	vs.	Harbison et al.
Cole	vs.	Cresswell
Hettrick	vs.	Hack & Bro.
McCloskey	vs.	Smith.
Work	vs.	Dunmire.
Kingsedilger	vs.	McCullough.
Huguenin & Hechler	vs.	Lesley.
Costlow	vs.	Dwelling House Insurance Co.
Use Shank	vs.	Wissinger et al.
Johnston, Buck & Co.	vs.	Hosier & Wilson.
Strause & Co.	vs.	Berk.
Frick	vs.	Bissel.
Same	vs.	Neuhouse.
Otto	vs.	Foust et al.
Telford	vs.	Byrne.

JAS. C. DARBY,
Proth'y's office, Oct. 17, 1892. Prothonotary.

BALTZELLS'

WE have just opened a fine new line of Dress Goods in Zigzag, in glace effects and mixed shades of gray brown, green, garnet and blue. It is all wool, 42 inches wide and we will sell it at 50c., worth fully 75c. The very latest. We are now offering the best 50c. cloth we have ever sold and it cannot be found anywhere else as cheap, nor can it be bought now for the same, being a job lot we secured some time ago. They are in all shades and worth much more.

We are selling a fine line of camel's hair, 54 inches wide, in several shades, at $1.25 a yard, a bargain, and extremely stylish. We have a few of those beautiful pattern goods in several styles from $8 to $12. A handsome line of Henriettas in all shades, 46 inches wide and 75c. a yard. The same in serges. We have an elegant line of black Astrakan, 50 inches wide and $2.50, $4 and $5 a yard. In Coatings there are new things in black diagonal, 50 inches and $2 a yard Tan diagonal, 54 inches, $1.50. Tan chevrou, $1.65; mixed colors, $1.75; all stylish and new goods. Our stock of ladies' and children's Underwear is very large and complete. We have in ladies'

Natural wool flat goods at 75c., $1 and $1.25.
Natural and white ribbed, 75c., $1 and $1.25.
Scarlet wool, flat, $1 and $1.25.
Dr. Warner's camel hair, $2, $2.25.
Dr. Warner's combination suits, flat goods, $3.75, 4.25.
The same ribbed, $5.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

B. & B.

A Difference.

The e's a SURPRISING DIFFERENCE in the

PRICE OF DRESS GOODS,

Even when the qualities are identical. Have you superior shopping facilities—and do you get the most for every dollar? Write our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

for samples with prices. You'll discover a large saving can be made on a season's purchases.

Fall Dress Fabrics.

NEW FRENCH SERGES

in large line of new colorings, 50 inches wide,

75 Cents.

Note that the width is 50 inches and that most stores get 58c. to $1.00 for these Serges.

Very Choice Line
CHEVRONS, TWEEDS and DIAGONALS,
ALL WOOL,

38 inches wide, in irridescent or changeable effects,

50 Cents.

These are unusually good value for 50 cents—more than 50 cents' worth as values usually go.

More than 1,000 styles of New Fall Dress Fabrics at 25c. to $2.50 to select from. If you cannot come,

WRITE!

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $5 to $7.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS,

Agent, EBENSBURG, PA.

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

Centre Street, Near Jail.

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving par or on Centre street, near the jail, where the barbering business in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited.

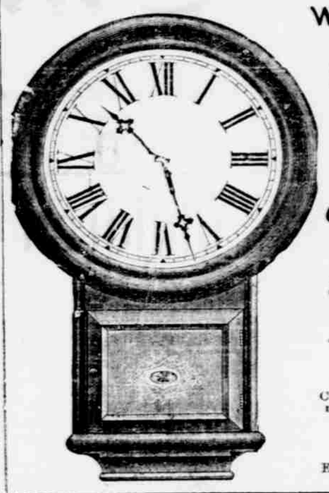
F. X. FEES.

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.

Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches, In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885—tf.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

--AT--

J. D. LUCAS & CO.'S.

Bargains In All SUMMER GOODS!

Fall and Winter Goods Will Soon Be Here

And We MUST Have The Room!

FALL SEASON,

1892!

The Fall and Winter season of 1892 promises to be one of the best seasons we have ever had. We have heretofore carried the Largest and Finest Stock in Northern Cambria, and with the expectation of a good fall season, we have more than doubled our stock. We are now prepared to show you the Finest assortment of

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

in the county and give you the LOWEST PRICES in the state. Our stock needs to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see us and we will save you money.

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

Read the

Freeman.

$1.50 per Year.

1892.

EBENSBURG .:. FOUNDRY

Will Have For Sale This Year:

Plows,	Plow Points,	Cellar Windows,	Phosphate,
Spring Tooth Harrows,	Landsides	Sash Weights,	Cement,
Cultivators,	Plow Handles,	Chimney Tops,	Building Paper,
Mowing Machines,	Plow Beams,	Iron Pumps,	Steel Roofing,
Reapers,	Plow Bolts,	Hose Dust,	Steel Siding
Rakes,	Cook Stoves,		
Sections for all Machines,	Ranges,	Wagons,	Steel Lining,
Hay Forks,	Heaters,	Road Carts,	Sugar Kettles,
Hay Carriers,	Heating Stoves,	Buck-Boards,	Road Scrapers,
Threshers,	Furnaces,	Buggies,	Grain Drills with Corn
Sled Soles,	Grates of all kinds,	Sleds,	Planter Attachment.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county upon the estate of Joseph Tomilson, late of Allegheny township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE TOMILSON, Executrix.
JOHN E. TOMILSON, Executor.

Oct. 10, 1892

HOTEL LE GRANDE.

H. J. SCHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

To Investors.

WHY go away from home to seek investment when you can buy Pennsylvania First Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will net you twenty per cent. on your money? For particulars, call or address

H. A. ENGLEHART,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1892.

The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education.

We have successfully prepared thousands of YOUNG MEN for the active duties of life. For circulars address,

P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sep30-2m

Cambria Freeman

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. M. Shields, of Loretto, spent a few days in town on Wednesday.

Mr. W. H. Barker, of this place, shot a fine turkey while out hunting Thursday.

Mr. Willard Jones, of Cambria Township, has two wild turkeys on Wednesday.

Track layers on the new railroad will reach Cherrytree about the first of next month.

The children of Mr. T. B. O'Hara, of Carrolltown, that were ill with scarlet fever, are fast recovering.

Adopted son of Mr. Lemuel Hughes, of Summerhill township, died on Sunday last, aged 3 years.

Apples and peaches are now the order of the day, evening and night, but apple-butter boiling is somewhat scarce.

Burglars broke into the residence of Mr. Reade, of Lilly, on Monday night, but secured no money.

Mr. A. B. Kensel, one of Barr township's enterprising young farmers, was a pleasant caller on Wednesday.

Mr. Cooper, of Hollidaysburg, who has many friends in Ebensburg, bagged a fine deer on the ridge on Wednesday.

Fireman John J. Devlin, of Johnstown, was in town on Wednesday, and favored the FREEMAN a pleasant call.

An organized band of burglars is terrorizing the farmers in the neighborhood of Nanty Glo. Seven houses have been robbed so far.

The tinning plant of the Westmoreland Specialty Co., at West Newton has been closed down for a while, it is said, finally. Sixty men are thrown out of employment.

A 7-year-old Kelly, a twelve-year-old boy, was gathering chestnuts at Tippecanoe, Cambria county, on Monday fell from a tree and was instantly killed.

Mr. Daniel Dixon, of Reade township, has a sow of corn on his place that averaged 100 with 44 grains in each ear, having a total of 4,056 grains on the stalk.

On the day Friday four hundred years ago Christopher Columbus was sitting on the coast of San Salvador, inquiring of the natives about the different channels in existence.

Mr. C. C. Hogan, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose home is at Altoona, had two of his fingers badly mashed on Wednesday morning while coupling cars at Conemaugh.

The Farmers' Alliance candidates in Cambria county, it is claimed will receive 2,000 votes. Most of these will come from the Republicans, thus endangering the Republican county ticket.

Thomas McGee, son of Bernard McGee, of Summerhill township, died on Saturday, October 8th, inst., from diphtheria, aged about 7 years. Three other children are down with the same disease and are in a dangerous condition.

It is said that a gargle of salt water as warm as can be used is one of the best and surest home remedies for sore throat. Follow with a cathartic to clear the system, and one almost any sore throat that is dangerous.

Robert H. Gillen and Miss Alice Outwater, daughter of the late George W. Outwater, a former resident of Ebensburg, were married at the home of the bride's mother at Conemaugh on Tuesday evening last week.

The engineer on a Pennsylvania freight train was disabled near Wilmore on Monday morning, and it was necessary to send to Conemaugh to get another one to take the train. A broken eccentric was the cause of the trouble.

On Monday last the Republican county convention met at the Opera House in Ebensburg and nominated M. M. Rouda-bush, of Susquehanna township, for Poor House Director, the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Englebach.

A man named George Levis, a Hungarian from the local freight on Tuesday morning, near the Acme Company oil well in Hastings, and sustained injuries which will be fatal, his death occurring in the hospital on Wednesday.

Daniel Heminger, aged 21, a son of one of the most prominent farmers near Somerset, Pa., was killed by the horses he was driving running away. He was thrown to the ground and dragged some distance and had been run over by the vehicle.

John Young, of Altoona, whilst engaged at work on the Ninth-street sewer on the city Saturday last, was caught between the timbers of a derrick and killed. Mr. Young was a native of Huntingdon county, 46 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. Reginald J. Taylor, editor of the Hastings Tribune, and Miss Nellie Francis Mann, of Carrolltown. The happy event will take place at St. Benedict's Church in Carrolltown, on Monday evening, October 24th, at 8 o'clock.

A little daughter of Mr. Gus Farabaugh, of Allegheny Township, died on Monday last from the effects of swallowing part of the contents of a bottle of medicine that in some manner had fallen into the little fellow's hands. He age was about two and a half years.

Mrs. Ann Bennett, widow of the late John Bennett, of Carroll township, died at her home in that township on Saturday, and about 55 years. Her remains were interred in Lloyd's cemetery on Tuesday and were followed to their last resting place by a large procession of relatives and friends.

Mr. James W. Kilduff, proprietor of the Gallitzin Gazette, on account of ill health has concluded to sell his printing establishment and seek a milder clime. He offers some newspaper man a rare opportunity to purchase a plant that is well established and doing a successful business.

It is reported that there will be no work done on the railroad down the Blacklick this fall, but that everything will be in readiness for an early start next spring. The building of the road will be let at an early day with the intention of having it completed ready for use by the 1st of next October.

A decision was recently handed down by Judge Woodward, of the Luzerne courts, which touches an important point regarding road supervisors. He decided that a supervisor could not be paid for work done on the roads by the supervisor's father-in-law, children, or for work of teams owned by themselves.

Thieves entered the residence of John Wales, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland County, on Tuesday last and stole $87 in money. They gained an entrance by prying open a window during the temporary absence of the family. They helped themselves to good things to eat, besides, leaving no clue.

The long continued drouth is drying up the wells, and a number of people in Ebensburg who are dependent on their wells for water have reached the bottom and have to carry water from neighbors who still have a supply left. In some localities our farmers are bothered to get enough water for their stock.

—The resignation of Superintendent Potter, of the Carnegie works at Homestead, was announced in Pittsburg on Tuesday. Charles M. Schwab, who has been general manager of the Carnegie works at Braddock, succeeds Mr. Potter at Homestead. Mr. Schwab is well known in this county, being a son of Mr. John Schwab, a well-known citizen of Loretto.

—Calvin and Arthur Isenburg and Charles Loucks, three boys of Bellwood, Blair county, had a dispute over the possession of a pistol in the woods near their home on Friday. Loucks finally secured it and while playing with the trigger the weapon, accidentally went off, sending a ball into the left side of the neck of Arthur Isenburg. The injury is serious but not fatal.

—Statistics compiled at the school department for the year ending June 6th, 1892, gives the total number of school districts in this state at 2,358, an increase of 20 over the previous year; total number of schools, 23,436 an increase of 502; whole number of teachers, 25,339; number of pupils, 977,978; cost of tuition, $7,707,657 16. The figures show an increase in wages paid teachers and general improvement all along the line.

—The chief of the secret-service division, treasury department, announces that a new counterfeit $5 silver certificate was put in circulation in Chicago October 11th. It has the new back, and is of the series 1891, check letter C; Rosecrans, register; Nebeker, treasurer. The paper is fair and an imitation of the new distinctively distributed fibre paper used by the government, the fibre being imitated in blue and pink ink by the use of a pen.

—Joseph Miller, youngest son of Col. John S. Miller, of Huntingdon, Pa., formerly proprietor of the Blair Huse in this place, on Wednesday of last week had a piece of diseased bone removed from one of his legs at the University hospital, at Philadelphia. Young Miller about three years ago, while a resident of this place, got his ankle hurt in playing baseball and it never got well. The operation was a successful one and it is believed will give him permanent relief.

—About twenty persons met in the office of F. A. Cresswell Monday evening where an organization of a cavalry troop was effected. L. V. Nelson was chosen as commander, and there was much enthusiasm manifested. There are now twenty-eight persons who have announced their intention of joining the troop, and drills will be commenced shortly. It is hoped that the troop may be in shape to take part in the Columbus Day parade, but that has not been fully decided.—*Johnstown Herald.*

—Some miscreants one night last week threw a lot of paris green into the hog trough of Mr. Jacob Smithbower, a farmer residing in Cambria Township, four miles southwest of Ebensburg. Mr. Smithbower, soon after feeding, found his pigs were sick, and an examination revealed to him the cause. He had six pigs in the pen, only one of which died, the lives of the others being saved by feeding them sweet milk. It was a dastardly trick. If the perpetrator could be discovered he should be severely punished.

—A twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Joseph Zoiner, of Carrolltown, was kicked in the head by a horse belonging to her father on Sunday last, and received injuries from which it is thought she cannot recover. The child was standing in the stable close to the horse when a small dog ran in past the horse's heels. The horse kicked and his iron-bound hoof struck the little girl on the temple, crushing in her forehead and forcing one eye from its socket. She was a favorite child and much sympathy is manifested for her parents.

—A wonderful cave has just been discovered at Woodward, Centre County, and a stock company has been formed to explore it. Those who have visited the place give its dimensions as five miles in length and varying in height from fifteen feet upward, while it is filled with innumerable caverns that rival in grandeur the famous Mammoth cave in Kentucky. In it is a flowing stream, almost a river, and a waterfall, the depth of which can only be imagined. The discovery has created great excitement in the eastern part of the county.

—For a week past the woods along the old Wilmore plank road, about four miles south of Ebensburg, near the farm occupied by Lewis King, has been on fire, but as long as the weather remained calm there was not much alarm felt. On Tuesday the wind raised, the fire began spreading, and the people of the neighborhood viewed with alarm the danger threatened to their fences and buildings. All day and into the night they were fighting the dangerous element. The rain on Wednesday morning, however, gave them relief and rest by checking the progress of the flames and dampening the leaves and timber.

—The new ballot law is an imperfect measure, but it is better than the old one. The practical politicians didn't like it and at first meant to defeat it in the senate. But public sentiment was too strong for them and they were obliged to content themselves with making it as intricate as possible and ordained that it should be tried for the first time at the coming national election. Recently they have been talking about its cost, the huge size of the ballots, the probability of there being no election, their whole purpose being to prejudice the people against the law and render its repeal easy. In this way they have met with a measure of success. We want to say, however, that every citizen who has been led to doubt the utility of the law has been deceived.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—On Monday afternoon an explosion of powder occurred in a Hungarian boarding house at Bens Creek, by which four men were badly burned, two of them fatally. The house immediately caught fire and was burned to the ground. The building belonged to J. L. Mitchell, who operates the mines at that place, and at the time of the explosion four Hungarian miners, who were off work for that day, were inside engaged in drinking. Several cans of blasting powder were piled around on the floor, and it is believed that one of the men, in lighting his pipe, dropped a partly burned match into one of the powder cans. An explosion followed, and the men with their clothing on fire quickly emerged from the door and ran to the creek, where they succeed in quenching the flames, but not until they were fearfully burned. It is believed that two of the men will die, while there is a possibility that the other two will recover.

—At an early hour on Tuesday morning the trackman on the Pennsylvania railroad near Sonman found a man lying insensible at the side of the track with a ghastly wound in the forehead about two inches wide, from which the blood was oozing and the brains protruded. The man had nothing on except his shirt, pantaloons and stockings, and had evidently fallen from a special train of Pullman cars that had passed some time previous. He was put on a train and taken to Johnstown with the intention of sending him to the hospital, but he died about the time of his arrival at the station. He had on his person a gold watch, badge of the select council of Philadelphia, a ring and a pocket-book containing a number of passes on different lines of street railways in Philadelphia. It was learned that his name was B. J. Green, that he was a member of the select council of Philadelphia, about forty years of age, and the supposition was that he had got up in his sleep and had fallen from the train.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October 19, 1892:

Steph. Forgeas and Victoria Borasky, Johnstown.

B. M. Bowser, West Taylor township, and Rebecca Simmons, Jackson township.

Hiram A. Sutton and Maggie M. Hudson, Portage township.

William R. Hill and Elizabeth L. Leffler, Morrellville.

James W. Rees and Mrs. Phebe Clayton, Johnstown.

Samuel Gossard, Conemaugh township, and Delilah Bumgardner, Richland township.

Charles A. Criste and Maggie Donahoe, Munster township.

Robert V. Ramsey, Hastings, and Maggie Baumgard, Spangler.

Joseph Walter Mattingly, Altoona, and Joseph Marie Stewart, Johnstown.

Henry C. Tully, Summerhill, and Rachel Simendinger, Ehrenfeld.

Robert L. McBreen and Ida Strassler, Ebensburg.

Frank Crissey, Dale, and Lydia Peterson, Johnstown.

Samuel Smeltzer and Christena Robine, Washington township.

Frank Howard and Emma J. Hager, Johnstown.

Albert L. Fisher and Lucinda Gindlesberger, Cambria county.

Harry T. Henderson, Morrell, Huntingdon county, Pa., and Myrtle M. Lane, Chest Springs.

Two Sisters Killed by a Train.

Two sisters met a terrible death at the Conemaugh Furnace crossing, nine miles west of Johnstown at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. At that hour Mrs. Sarah Resler, whose home is near Baker's furnace; her daughters Sarah and Ida, aged nineteen and eight years respectively, and her grown-up son, Daniel, together with a number of other people, were waiting on the platform at the Conemaugh Furnace station for the Harrisburg Accommodation, all being bound for Johnstown. As their train arrived they all made a rush for it. Then Western Express, an hour and a-half late, dashed by on the track between the platform and the other train, striking Sarah Resler and her little sister and mangling them horribly. One of Sarah's legs was torn off and she was otherwise terribly cut and bruised and Ida's skull was crushed and the brains were oozing from horrible wounds in either temple. The express train overcame its terrific speed and stopped within a distance of perhaps twice its own length and backed up to the scene of the double tragedy, and after the conductor had taken note of the occurrence, it proceeded on its way. The bodies were prepared for burial and removed to the stricken home.

Election Watchers.

Under the new Pennsylvania Ballot law, which goes into effect in this county for the first time on Tuesday, November 8, 1892, each party having candidates on the ticket to be voted for, has the privilege under that law of appointing three electors of their separate party as watchers. Below we give extracts from the law relating to this important matter:

1. Each party or group of citizens that has made official nominations may have three electors as watchers at each voting place, but only one watcher in the room at one time, and he must remain outside the enclosed space. Section 24.

2. Every watcher must have a certificate from the county commissioners, or township or borough auditors, which he must show on request. Section 24.

3. Watchers may keep poll books and challenge lists, but can make no memorandum of the number of any ballots. Section 24.

4. One watcher for each party or group may remain in the voting room after the polls are closed until the votes have been counted and the result announced. Section 29.

Many Burglaries.

There was an epidemic of burglars on Monday evening in the city and at Conemaugh and Franklin. At Conemaugh they raided Kelly's Hotel, the residence of Mrs. Hugh McGovern, Frank Mumma's barber shop, and Mrs. McGough's residence. In Franklin they entered D. W. Coulter's store, but he fired at them and they made off. In all of these raids they gained but little.

It appears they then made off towards the city and entered Joe Dixon's store on Iron street, where they tried the money till, but got nothing. They, however, seized some cigars, some tobies and tobacco, as well as a lot of tobacco and candy. F. A. Joy's store, on Bedford street, was also visited, but nothing was obtained of any value.

These burglaries are becoming very common now; there is scarcely a night passes but some house is entered. The burglars, however, confine their operations principally to the suburbs.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

House Burned.

On Sunday last the dwelling house of L. D. Rankin, a farmer residing about four miles west of Ebensburg, in Cambria township, caught fire from some unknown cause during the absence of the family and together with its contents was totally destroyed.

Mr. Rankin, with his family, left home about nine o'clock to visit some friends about four miles distant, and at the time of their leaving everything was in a safe condition, the fire in the cooking stove having gone out. About eleven o'clock James Peddicord, in passing by, discovered the house in flames and the fire so far advanced that there was no means of saving it.

The house was new, having been lately built, and the loss to Mr. Rankin is a heavy one. The family lost all their clothing, except what they had on, besides furniture, provisions, etc. There was an insurance of $1,200 in the Conemaugh Valley Insurance Company, but this will not cover the loss.

Badly Posted.

In Allegheny, Indiana and many of the other counties of Pennsylvania the people have gotten into the habit of electing public officers who best serve the public without regard to their own private interests.—*Mountaineer.*

The *Mountaineer* is unfortunate in picking out two Republican counties and naming them as counties that "have gotten into the habit of electing public officers who best serve the public without regard to their own private interests." Allegheny county is noted for the corrupt jobbery of its officials and there is scarcely a year goes by that some of them are not in trouble, but they always manage to come out white-washed. It is a well-known fact that the people of Indiana county in building their court house paid for about two court houses on account of official stealing and had to send some of their officials to prison. Better take another guess.

Democratic Meetings.

Democratic meetings will be held at the following named places on the dates given:

Chest Springs, Wednesday, November 2.
Portage, Thursday, November 3.
Lilly, Friday, November 4.
Gallitzin, Saturday, November 5.

The meetings will be held at 7 o'clock in the evening and be addressed by able speakers.

—Charles Zeigler, a brakeman in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, was knocked off his train on Tuesday by coming in contact with a coal spout at Morrellville and severely hurt.

Reduced Rates to Altoona.

A Columbus celebration will be held in Altoona on October 20th, 21st and 22nd, which promises to rival in the extent of its program that of New York's recent magnificent festival in honor of the discovery of America. In addition to numerous minor attractions, there will be a grand morning parade, composed of over six thousand children. Societies, lodges and band of music from Altoona and neighboring cities will turn out in uniform. Merchants and manufacturers will make an elaborate display of their several brances of business.

The fireworks exhibition in the evening will exceed anything ever attempted in the neighborhood. Speeches by prominent men will be made. Trotting, pacing and running races will take place at the Altoona Driving Park on October 21st and 22nd.

In addition to the well-known and excellent transient accommodations of this city, extensive preparations are being made for the convonience, entertainment and welcome of all who may attend. For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets at reduced rates from all the principal stations on the main line between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and on the P. and E. division between Sunbury and Williamsport, and Lock Haven and Williamsport, tickets to be good going on October 20th and 21st, and returning on October 21st and 22nd. Extra traveling accommodations and ample room will be provided for all.

Foot Ground Off

The threshers connected with the threshing machine owned and operated by Michael Reigh were employed at the farm of Lemuel Ale, near Sabbath Rest, Blair County, by whom James Sequin was employed as "feeder." The engineer had closed off the steam in the engine, preparatory to quitting work for the day, and the machine was running at a low rate of speed from its own impetus, when James jumped up on top of the thresher to sweep it off, and in descending stepped into the chute of the thresher, which threw his foot into the revolving cylinder.

His right foot was ground in a terrible manner before the machine was stopped. Dr. H. R. Levengood, of Bellwood, soon arrived on the scene and relieved the sufferer from pain as much as possible. He was taken to Bellwood as soon as he could be moved, and sent west on Fast Line to the Altoona Hospital.

At the hospital it was found necessary to amputate the mangled member just below the knee.

Plan to Instruct Voters.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee recommends that in order to instruct the voters under the new ballot law, that in each election district the county committeemen organize a Democratic club; that they select two secretaries and direct the secretaries to notify every Democrat in the district of his election as a member of the club; that all clubs procure a small blackboard, with a fac simile of the ballot painted or written upon it; that elections be held, and that persons desiring to vote, do so by placing their cross mark in chalk upon the ballot on the blackboard. An instructor should be present and ascertain the intention of the voter. Then in the presence of the club, correct any and all errors which the voter has made. By this method the voters in a number of districts have already been thoroughly instructed in the use of the ballot. It is a cheap and effectual method, and should be adopted in all districts.

Frying the Fat.

A postmaster at one of the smaller post-offices in this county handed us the following letter, being one of several that he has received, importuning him for money to help along the election of Harrison:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 15, 1892.

My Dear Sir:—I again write to urge a prompt and generous contribution to this committee, to enable us to perfect our plan of campaign, which is rapidly drawing to a close. Much work in the way of document distribution, poll organization etc., etc., yet remains to be done. We must have help to do it.

We know you to be a zealous Republican *and we have reason to believe you to be especially interested in the re-election of President Harrison and the continuance in power of the present administration.* We beg to express the hope, therefore, that you will help us liberally and promptly.

FRANK REEDER,
Chairman.

A Soft Coal Combine.

A New York dispatch in Tuesday's Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Probably the most important news of Wall street to-day was the announcement of a combination among bituminous coal producers. The object of the association is to regulate the apportionment of coal among its members. An independent association of the producers on the line of each railway will be formed, each of which will elect a representative to a central organization, which will make all sales of coal and allot to the association on each railroad an amount in proportion to their tonnage in 1892.

The coal roads of Ohio would be the principal gainers if this plan would go into effect.

Leaf By Leaf.

The dropping of the leaves is not always caused by the ending of summer, or the advent of the fall season, but indeed by many causes. So with the health and life of the human being. One by one they are carried to an early grave. You take a cold and say, "Oh, well it is nothing but a cold," and so it is, but if not checked in time and neglected, it leads to consumption and other diseases. Prevent it, stop it, by using a pure rye whiskey. Ministers, physicians and hospital superintendents agree in recommending as a perfect stimulant, Klein's Silver Age or Duquesne Rye. The former sells at $1.50 and the latter at $1.25 per full quart. Sold by Ludwig & Son Johnstown Pa.

Columbus Day and the P. R. R.

In order that people may take advantage of the coming holiday and the celebration of Columbus day, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets at a rate of two cents a mile from all stations on the main line and branches, to be good going October 20th and 21st and returning October 23nd.

Married.

McBREEN—STRASSLER.—Married at the Church of the Holy Name, in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, October 18th, 1892, Mr. Robert McBreen and Miss Ida Strassler, both of Ebensburg.

We congratulate this young couple on their advent into the matrimonial harness, and wish them a pleasant and prosperous career together. They are both popular and deserving, and we trust that Providence in its dispensations may give them both a long and happy life.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county.
In the matter of the first and final account of Rev. E. A. Rush, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret McGuire, late of Loretto borough, deceased.

Having been appointed Auditor by said court to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on **Friday, the 21st day of October, 1892,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interest shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

DONALD S. DUFFUN,
Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 8, 1892. Auditor

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - - PA.
Office on Centre street.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, as sketched by a special reporter of the Johnstown *Daily Herald*—Reliable dealers and fine goods.

"During a recent flying trip to Ebensburg the writer of this article visited the Marble and Granite Works of Jas. Wilkinson & Son, which were founded in 1880. The senior member of this progressive firm has had an experience of thirty-five years, and his son and partner is also a skilled worker. The class of work they produce is of the highest class and style. From four to five hands are employed and the very finest monuments in the county seat are specimens of their skill. Shipments are made through this and to adjoining counties.

"All kinds of cemetery work is executed and a fine line of Iron Railing is handled and sold. The stock of work kept on hand (received by the car-load) is very extensive and many very fine monuments are exhibited, two especially being executed in the rustic style and in imitation of trickwork, with a finely executed cross on the top. Among the many fine monuments exceeded by this firm is one cut for fifteen-feet-high monument for Sheriff Griffith, monument for Father Christy (sixteen feet high), also monuments for Jacob Kibler and daughter of John Griffith. Both gentlemen give personal attention to business as well as executing the finest work. In all the time they have been in business they have adhered strictly to the maxim all goods just as represented and prices as low as the same class of work can be bought elsewhere. We have no hesitancy in recommending Messrs. Wilkinson & Son to our readers as reliable business men, progressive and trustworthy. Visit their establishment before ordering elsewhere."

Special attention paid to setting work.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured in a powder, which can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
Angle ly. 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE.
The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lilly Building and Loan Association will be held in Joseph Ramey's hall at Lilly, Pa., on the THIRD TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, 1892, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the general transaction of business and the election of officers.

J. S. MULLEN,
Oct. 8, 1892 Secretary.

FOR RENT.—The saw mill, planing mill and furniture manufacturing establishment of the undersigned, with good engine, tools, etc., is offered for rent. Possession given immediately. Address or apply to WILLIAM COLE,
oct21 3t. Ebensburg, Pa

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the court house chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in October, $1 000 00 THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LAIMMER, Secretary. President.

WANTED.—A middle aged woman to do house work; small family; wages, $4 per week. Inquire of Joseph Griffin, Munster township, near Naylor station.

A CAR LOAD of Barb Wire cheap at Dutton & Son's.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.
LAND OF WILLIAM H. DILL.

OSCAR MITCHELL, ASSIGNEE OF William H. Dill, will expose to public sale at the Court House in Ebensburg, Pa., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1892,
at 1:30 o'clock, P. M.,

All of the undivided one-ninth part or interest in all those seven certain tracts of land situated in Chest township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:

No. 1—Beginning at a hemlock; thence north 4 degrees east 62 perches to stones; thence north 84½ degrees west 106 perches; thence north 5 degrees east 109 perches to a hemlock; thence north 84½ degrees west 50 perches to line of Thomas Matthews tract; thence south 5 degrees west 145 perches to post; thence south 67½ east 100 perches to hemlock; thence 75 degrees east 45 perches to a hemlock; thence south 40 degrees east 61¼ perches to birch; thence north 65 degrees east 64 6-10 perches to hemlock at the place of beginning, containing

104 Acres and 45 Perches.

No. 2—Beginning at a post and witness, thence north 68 degrees east 104 perches to hemlock; thence south 67½ degrees east 72 perches to post and John Kelland tract; thence north 5 degrees east 267 perches to line of James Ruth tract; thence north 85 degrees west 168 perches to old witness; thence south 4 degrees west 360 perches to post and witness at place of beginning, containing

268 Acres and 21 Perches,

and being a part of tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Thomas Masters.

No. 3—Beginning at a fallen hemlock; thence north 5½ degrees east 84 perches to fallen white oak and corner of Martin Kellborough tract; thence north 85 degrees west 225 perches to post on line of James Ruth tract; thence south 5 degrees west 36 perches to hemlock; thence north 85 degrees west 62 perches to a hemlock; thence south 5 degrees west 122 perches to line of John Kelland tract; thence south 85½ degrees east 156 perches to post; thence north 4½ degrees east 98 6 10 perches to a hemlock; thence south 85½ degrees east 122 perches to hemlock post; thence south 5 degrees west 41 perches to hemlock post; thence south 85 east 84 perches to a maple post; thence north 5 degrees east 70 perches to hemlock; thence south 85½ degrees east 80 perches to a fallen hemlock and place of beginning, containing

374 Acres and 147 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Thomas Kelland.

No. 4—Beginning at a fallen white oak; thence 5 degrees east 120 perches to post and corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence north 85 degrees west 370 perches to post and line of James Ruth tract; thence south 5 degrees west 171 perches to post and line of Thomas Kelland tract; thence south 85 degrees east 370 perches to a fallen white oak and the place of beginning, containing

414 Acres and 135 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Nathan Loftsourgh.

No. 5—Beginning at a maple and corner of William Parker tract; thence south 5 degrees west 177 perches to post and corner of Nathan Loftsourgh tract; thence south 85 degrees east 370 perches to post; thence north 5 degrees east 177 perches to post and witness, corner of William Parker tract; thence north 85 degrees west 370 perches to maple at the place of beginning, containing

414 Acres and 135 Perches,

and being tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of Anthony Simons.

No. 6—Beginning at maple and corner of Anthony Simons tract; thence south 84 degrees and 50 minutes east 375 perches to post and witness corner of Cresson with Anthony Simons tract; thence north 21½ degrees west 237 perches to old chestnut; thence north 80½ degrees west 293 10 perches, thence south by residue of tract 5 degrees west 156 perches, be it the same more or less; thence in a westerly direction to the western line of the William Parker tract; thence south 5 degrees west 52 perches to it the same more or less, to maple at the place of beginning, containing

204 Acres and 72 Perches,

be it the same more or less, and being part of a tract of land surveyed on warrant in name of William Parker.

Reserving and excepting out of the last described tract of land 70 ACRES and 132 PERCHES, be it the same more or less, conveyed by Patrick Elynn et al to James I. Gill by deed recorded at Ebensburg, Pa., in deed book No. 57, page 274.

No. 7—Being all that certain tract of land situated in the township, county and state aforesaid surveyed on warrant granted in name of John Ashley, and containing

433 Acres and 153 Perches.

Reserving and excepting out of and from the several above described tracts of land all the Timber of every character and kind, standing, growing lying, and being on all of the above described tracts of land.

All of the above tracts of land being underlaid with good veins of Coal and Fire Clay.

Terms of Sale.—CASH.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
Assignee of William H. Dill.

October 8, 1892.

LILLY BANKING : CO.,
LILLY, PA.,

JNO. S MULLEN, - - - CASHIER.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES REPRESENTED BY US.

Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

LILLY BANKING CO.,
Lilly, Penna

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE!

On the evening of September 8th a fire suddenly started in the Great

HAP - AND - BLANKET - FACTORY
of Taylor & Co., New York,

Destroying some of the goods. The firm resolved at once to close out their whole manufacture at any reasonable price to cash buyers. Mr. B. Simon coming to New York at the time, heard of the sale and bought heavy, and having received the goods last week, we offer same now at prices you never heard of.

Haps, Good Quality and Heavy, at 69 cents, worth $1.50
Haps, Extra Quality, - 89 cents, worth 1.75
Haps, Prime Quality, - $1.12, worth 1.75
Haps, the best made, at - 1.75, worth 3.50

BLANKETS! - - BLANKETS!

Good and Extra Heavy at - - - - -	99 cents, worth $1.75.
All Wool Blankets - - - - - -	$1.35, worth 2.75
One Big Lot of Gray, at - - - - -	2.50, worth 4.50.
Home-made Blankets, Best Goods for Wear, at - - -	4.90, worth 8.00.

Remember this sale cannot last forever. You should not delay in coming. If you wish to pick out what you want, and not take the goods at once, we will put your name on the package and lay them aside for you, and all you have to do is to make a small deposit on it, and take the goods away whenever it suits you. We do this in order to give everybody a chance to have the benefit of this sale, so if you have money or not you can buy Very Respectfully,

SIMON & CO.,
CALLITZIN, PA

LADIES:—We have about 100 **NEWMARKET COATS** on hands for Ladies and Misses which are worth from $10 to $20 a piece. In order to clean them we offer same at a uniform price of $2.50. The cloth in these Coats is worth three times the amount you pay for the Garment.

SIMON & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE NO. 1 OF The R. Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Route Railroad. In effect on and after November 15th 1891.

	STATIONS.	Dist.	No. 1 A M	No. 2 A M	No. 3 P M
NORTH.	Ivyons Exp't				
	Church Train	62			
	Fast Line*	6			
	Mail*	1			
	Cresson		8 40	10 25	3 35
	Pacific Exp't	1			
SOUTH.	Mail*	5			
	Church Train	65			
	Cresson Exp't		9 00	11 10	5 20

Cresson, Dauntless, Agents, Shade, Summit, Tunnel, Fiber, Fairview, Conemaugh, Conemaugh, Irvona.

Cresson	1 7	9 20	11 10	5 20
Carson	1 7	9 25	11 25	5 30
Munster	3 8	9 40	11 29	5 37
Noel	5 3	9 44	11 33	5 45
Kaylor	6 5	9 47	11 41	5 48
Bradley	8 3	9 52	11 47	5 57
Ebensburg	11 3	10 10	12 01	6 10

*Leave daily except Sunday.
†Leave Sunday only.
Black let ers indicate telegraph stations.
Denny's, Moore's and Cristie's Crossings will be flag stations for all trains.
No. 1 connects at Cresson with Johnstown Express at 8 27 for points between Cresson and Johnstown, and with Pacific Express at 8 45 for points west of Johnstown. Also with Mail Train at 9 23 for points east of Cresson.
No. 2 connects with Mail Train at 4 26 for points west of Cresson, and Mail Express at 5 17 from points west of Cresson.
Sunday trains connect with Pacific Express and Mail Train west and Mail Express east.
Passengers to or from points on Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad can take train at Coal port or Irvona.
Stations marked "f" are flag stations. Passengers wishing to get off will notify the conductor. Passengers wishing to get on will flag the train at these stations. Trains will not stop unless so notified.

W. P. RATHBUN,
General Manager and Superintendent
F. J. BURGOON, Train Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE OF THE EBENSburg & Cresson Branch Railroad. In effect December 20, 1891.

Connections at Cresson.

WEST.		EAST.	
Oyster Exp.	2 55 a m	Harrisburg Ac.	9 23 a m
Western Exp.	4 43 a m	Seashore Exp.	6 30 a m
Johnstown Exp.	8 24 a m	Mail	9 38 a m
Pacific Exp.	8 45 a m	Day Exp.	11 04 a m
Mail	4 26 p m	Altoona Exp.	1 00 p m
Way Pass.	2 36 p m	Mail Exp.	5 17 p m
		Phila Exp.	8 12 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1 A M	No. 2 A M	No. 3 P M.
Ebensburg		7 40	10 25	3 35
Bradley	3 0	7 50	10 31	3 44
Kaylor	4 8	7 56	10 38	3 50
Noel	6 1	8 01	10 43	3 55
Munster	7 5	8 06	10 41	4 00
Luckel	9 6	8 13	10 45	4 08
Cresson	11 3	8 20	10 50	4 15

NORTHWARD.

	Distance.	No. 1 A M	No. 2 A M	No. 3 P M.
Cresson		9 30	11 10	5 20
Carson	1 7	9 35	11 25	5 30
Munster	3 8	9 40	11 29	5 37
Noel	5 3	9 44	11 33	5 45
Kaylor	6 5	9 47	11 41	5 48
Bradley	8 3	9 52	11 47	5 57
Ebensburg	11 3	10 10	12 01	6 10

Bradley, Noel and Luckel are Flag Stations. No trains on Sunday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL!
CHAS. S GILL, Prop.
RATES: $2.00 TO $3.00 PER DAY.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached.

Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
oct8 2m.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

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R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS
Issued negoti

ETRUSCAN TOMBS.

Treasures Secreted in the Abode of the Dead.

Interesting Discoveries Made Among the Cemeteries of Ancient Italy—Antique Art-Work of the Etrurians.

The Egyptians made much of their dead, but the Etruscans seem to have made almost more, since we hear of cemeteries sixteen square miles in extent, while in their provision for the comfort of the dead in the matter of chairs and tables, pictorial adornment of walls and ample supply of all useful implements for daily life, they fell no whit behind. These tombs seem to have become larger and more used as treasure-houses as the race increased in prosperity and riches. In the earliest form of sepulture the cremated body was placed in an earthen vase, sometimes simple in form and sometimes shaped like a little hut, decorated with simple arabesque designs, and this was buried in a pit-like excavation, generally lined with tiles, and having above it no sign or mark of its existence. In their earliest burying-places many small objects of clay and bronze are found, generally toys or small articles of toilet, knives, helmets, etc., and in a few rare cases the better made of the bronze articles are gilt. The urns containing the cremated dead were gradually superseded by larger coffins, and the bodies were no longer burned. In these coffins finer specimens of work of all kinds are found, and gold jewelry becomes more and more frequent; but it is the latest form of burial, when the richer persons were laid to rest in large chambers, highly decorated and containing many vases and much treasure of gold and silver, that has yielded up the richest harvest of black and red vases of exquisite workmanship, gold jewelry so finely wrought that, Harper's Magazine says, it is quite beyond the power of modern experts to guess in what manner it was made.

M. Castellani, a jeweler of Rome, became one of the most ardent seekers and collectors among these old storehouses, and he made great efforts to produce work resembling the granulated work he found on the finer pieces of goldwork. He found that there existed at St. Angelo, in Vado, a remote district in the Apennines, a traditional knowledge of this particular art; necklaces, earrings and other ornaments, known as "navicelle," made there, closely resembling the old work both in design and workmanship. Neither M. Castellani, however, nor his workmen succeeded in producing the grains of gold as small as the older work, and how it was done remains a secret to this day. Many other antiquarians have devoted themselves to the exploration of these old Italian tombs, notably Campanari at Toscanella, Marquis Campana at Cere, Prince Torlonia and M. des Vergers and Alessandro Francois at Vulci, and to these gentlemen and many others we owe a great debt of gratitude, not only for their indefatigable energy in the face of difficulties of all kinds, but also for their success in revealing to us a glimpse of the luxurious lives the art-loving race of Etruria must have led, as shown by the treasures that have been preserved side by side with the bones of their quondam owners.

WONDERFUL CALIFORNIANS.

Their Vigor, Restless Spirit and Prodigious Mental and Physical Energy.

Some eastern people come to see the Del Monte because they have heard so much about it. Others come for the benefit the climate offers them—to drink in the perfume of flowers and to enjoy the soft, salt breezes that sweep the Pacific from the Orient and to bask in the mellow sunshine that floods the earth. And how they enjoy it all! The charms of nature and the handiwork of man absorb them and they take in health and contentment at every pore. But so quietly! The vigor, the restless spirit, the prodigious mental and physical energy that characterize Californians are wholly lacking. Hence the contrast between the winter season of eastern visitors and the summer season of Californians.

It is all easy to understand, and that makes it all the more interesting. Our eastern friends, having devoted a lifetime to a struggle against adverse natural conditions, have a spirit that has been kept down by an iron hand. A resident of a few years in California makes an astonishing change. A load greater than that which Sinbad carried when the Old Man of the Sea was locked round his neck has been cast off, but nature requires time to adjust the freed slave to his altered conditions. In time comes that peculiar spirit—found nowhere else in the world—which distinguishes Californians. They are a people apart from the great human family—virile, strong, healthy, overflowing with animal spirits, fond of sports, bent on the fullest enjoyment of life, broad-minded, generous, hospitable, chivalrous—altogether the most agreeable people in the world.

At the Del Monte I watch the gradual change which comes over those "easterners" who spend their winters here, says a writer in the Tourist. There is a change from year to year. It would be far more rapid if they should remain all the time. The step becomes lighter, the eye brighter, the laughter heartier, and slowly, but surely, the subtle esprit which makes Californians of all who come under its spell. It is a misfortune not to be a Californian.

GLACIERS IN IDAHO.

An Immense Field Discovered Among Mountain Peaks.

An immense glacial field has been discovered in the unexplored region of central Idaho by F. B. Schermerhorn, geologist and mineralogist, who was working in the interest of Idaho's exhibit at the world's fair, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Under the date of August 8 he writes Commissioner Weeks as follows:

"As I came over the divide into Big Creek I saw away to the west, among the high mountains, what appeared to be a glacier. Inquiry at Big Creek developed the fact that though two of the men in camp had lived there several years they had never been able to get up to that snow. They also told me many had tried it and failed. All had tried to take horses with them. I determined to go on foot.

"As I advanced the signs of the white man decreased until they disappeared altogether. The country through which I made my way was the wildest and roughest of any through which I ever traveled in point of grandeur and picturesque beauty. The view from the peaks rivals anything in mountain scenery in the United States.

"Beneath the glacial field I found a series of glacial lakes. The glacial fields are quite extensive. They probably cover nearly as great an area, though not so thick as the great glacial fields of the Alps. I examined sixteen terminal moraines. Of this number eleven were receding, four stationary, and only one advancing. None that I saw extended more than two thousand feet below the snow line."

The writer says that the glaciers are located about thirty-five miles southwest of Shoup, and a number of very high peaks that are not down on the maps.

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for the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, also Spinal Weakness and Leucorrhœa.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks the tendency to cancerous humors.

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From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our fine juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH T. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Murray, Barnstead, S. Africa, March 5, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

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Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

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The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

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It's absolutely pure, finely concentrated. In ordinary feeds a tea-spoonful is a meal. One large can saves 50 per cent. and is more powerful than 5 cans of other kinds. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. Sample for 30 cts. postpaid. Size by mail, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2½ lb. can, by mail, $1.00; 6½ lb. can, by express, $2.00. Splendid for Moulting. The Best Poultry Paper sent free. Farm Poultry one year free with any kind we sell. Largest in the world. L. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

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NEW KIND OF LOVE [illegible]

A Young and Gallicus [illegible] to Get It.

She was a shy young thing, apparently not long severed from her mother's apron strings, and, as she edged her way into the Denver police headquarters, with furtive glances and suppressed voice, the Times says she was a picture worth gazing at. It required considerable clearing of the throat and bracing of the nerves before she could muster up sufficient courage to spin her story.

"Do you know anything about divorces?"

The officer in charge grasped the rail to steady himself. Though used to questions of a thousand lines, he was taken off his guard by that. Besides, he, in the method common to guardians of the peace, had already sized up the girl and jumped at a number of conjectures at her errand. But the crestfallen officer didn't come within several lengths of the bull's-eye. He had supposed that a parent or a brother loomed up in the background of her mission, or, by a chance shot, a lover; never a husband.

Nevertheless he proved equal to the emergency, pulled himself together in gallant style and made a show of knowledge on the divorce problem. The story in a nutshell is this: Married a fortnight or so. Tired of matrimony. Mutual. The spoony hubby of a few weeks' standing had failed to settle wifey's board bill. Moral: "Don't you think I could get a divorce because he hasn't paid my board?"

"What good would that do?" persisted the officer, maintaining gravity of composure with great effort. "Then you would have to pay your own bill."

"Oh, that isn't the idea at all," she exclaimed, with a look of pity for his obtuseness. "Why can't I get a divorce from him and compel him to support me until I get married again?"

The officer rushed to the tank for a glass of ice water to check a dizzy feeling that crept down his spinal column, and when he recovered he politely referred the foxy young bride to a divorce lawyer.

SEEING WITH ONE EYE.

Effect of Judgment Trained by Binocular Vision.

A person may see as far with one perfect eye as with two, but he cannot see as clearly; for the advantage that binocular, or double, vision possesses over monocular, or one-eyed, vision is that the former, by allowing the observer to catch sight of the object from two different points of view, gives him at once some idea of the proportions of its different parts.

But though this is true in theory, in practice the judgment interferes, and the judgment has been educated and in some measure rendered independent of the services of binocular vision by experience and the use of other senses, such as touch, says the Washington Post.

Thus a man with only one eye is never deceived as to the nature of an object with which he is well acquainted, for the report of it that he gets from his vision is corrected and supplemented by his experienced judgment and transmitted to his centers of consciousness in as perfect a form as that which reaches those of a man with two eyes.

The advantage of binocular vision may be thus further illustrated: In rapidly dipping a pen into an inkstand or putting a stopper into a decanter the one-eyed man cannot judge so accurately as the two-eyed man. Or, again, if we shut one eye and attempt to plunge the finger rapidly into the open mouth of a bottle we are apt to overreach or fall short of it.

HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

A Young Man Became Angry Because He Worked Too Hard for It.

"I never heard of anyone being drowned that I don't think of an amusing accident which happened to me once," said Clerk Donal, of the coroner's office, while in one of his reminiscent moods the other day to a Philadelphia North American man. "It happened while I was working in the navy yard."

"Let's have it."

"I was working on the stern of a vessel, and I was walking along with a hatchet in one hand and a saw in the other, when I lost my balance and plunged into the river. I didn't want to lose my tools, so I struck out for the shore, and never worked so hard in my life as I did then, for I was working for my life. I plunged and sputtered and pushed until I was near the shore, when my breast struck something, and as I dropped my legs they struck something which I soon found to be mud."

"Didn't anybody go to your assistance?"

"No. They stood on the shore laughing at me, and when I found I had run ashore they wanted to know if they should send for a tug to pull me off. When I made an investigation I found the water was not over four feet deep in the deepest part, and that I could have waded ashore with the greatest ease. I was mad, of course, but after I got on dry land I could see the ludicrous side of the affair, and I have a hearty chuckle to myself every time I think of it now, although it happened a good many years ago."

AN OUTLAW'S FATE.

How He Was Strung Up by Regulators with His Wife a Few Rods Away.

A body of vigilantes in Texas, who had become wearied of continual depredations by outlaws, says a correspondent of the New York Telegram, heard of a band of armed men prowling along the river and went to look after them. The outlaws were followed across the river into the Indian Territory, and in a dense thicket near Golden Bluff they were rounded up. A line of pickets was placed around the thicket, but during the night the outlaws slipped between the lines and escaped to the Texas side, carrying with them the body of a wounded comrade named Copeland.

A few nights later a party of vigilantes went to Copeland's house and found his young wife there, and by feigning to know his whereabouts deceived her. One of the party pretended to know his hiding place, and by accident started in the direction where Copeland was secreted. The woman followed, and in her anxiety to save her husband rushed to the spot where he lay hid in the forks of a large oak tree. In spite of her entreaties her husband was placed on a horse and carried away to his doom. It was as bright a moonlight night as mortal man ever gazed upon when that band of grim regulators crept through the shadows of the forests of that hilly country, taking from the heart-broken wife the doomed husband. They wound along the narrow pathway that led down the side of the hill, with no sound except the monotonous tramp of the feet of horses and men and the rustle of autumn leaves that lay thickly upon the ground.

Finally a halt was called, the rope was adjusted around the outlaw's neck, and the horse upon which he was sitting given a sharp blow, and his lifeless form left dangling in the air. A wild shriek rent the air as the wife of the dead man rushed into the midst of the regulators with blanched cheeks and dishevelled hair. She was carried to a neighbor's house and left there. The next day Copeland's body was taken down and buried.

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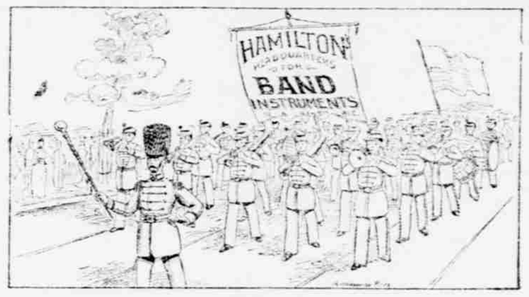

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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BITTEN BY AN ADDER.

According to This Description It Is Not a Pleasant Experience.

As cases of poisoning from the bite of venomous reptiles are happily rare in this country it may prove interesting to some of your readers if I relate my experience on this matter, writes A. Barlow, in London Nature.

About a month ago I caught two snakes at Hicklegirth, near Plymouth, and while examining one it "bit" or rather struck me on the lower part of the right thumb. I immediately sucked the puncture (it could not be called a wound), which bled a little, and tried to make light of the matter. A livid patch soon formed around the point, and the hand and arm commenced to swell. In a quarter of an hour I was unable to hold anything and almost in a fainting condition. The first symptom (apart from the swelling) was a peculiar taste and a sensation of swelling in the teeth; then the tongue commenced to swell and became so large that I could hardly move it, and my eyes seemed ready to start from their sockets.

In half an hour a terrible vomiting commenced, preceded by excruciating pains in the stomach and heart, and continued with the pains altogether for nine hours, every drop of liquid being ejected almost as soon as swallowed. There was also violent purging and complete suppression of urine.

There was practically no pain in the arm. Altogether the painful symptoms lasted for about nine hours.

I did not lose consciousness at any time. The arm continued to swell for two days, and then it was nearly as large as my leg. After this the swelling subsided, but the arm did not return to its normal size until twelve days after the accident. After the swelling had gone I suffered very much from rheumatical pains, and, in fact, do so now, and the digestion was also very much impaired. The viper is a male, a little more than two feet long and one inch in diameter at the largest part. Color, a dull, yellowish brown on the upper side, with a zigzag black line running down the whole length. On the under side it is nearly black, except at the head, where it is pale yellow. I have kept the reptile now for nearly five weeks, and, although well supplied with small frogs, etc., it has not eaten anything and seems as lively as ever.

Cases of this kind, where the sufferer is able to record the symptoms, being rather unusual, is my excuse in occupying the space of Nature.

ANIMALS' VIEW OF MEN.

They Fear the Savage More Than the Civilized Being.

Savage man, who has generally been first in contact with animals, is usually a hunter, and therefore an object of dislike to the other hunting animals, and of dread to the hunted. But civilized man, with his supply of bread and beef, is not necessarily a hunter, and it is just conceivable that he might be content to leave the animal in a newly discovered country unmolested, and condescend, when not better employed, to watch their attitude toward himself, says the Popular Science Monthly.

The impossible island in "The Swiss Family Robinson," in which half the animals of the two hemispheres were collected, would be an ideal place for such an experiment. But, unfortunately, uninhabited islands seldom contain more than a few species, and those generally birds or sea beasts; and in newly discovered game regions savage man has generally been before us with his arrow, spears and pitfalls.

Some instances of the first contact of animals with man have, however, been preserved in the accounts of the early voyages collected by Hakluyt and others, though the hungry navigators were generally more intent on victualing their ships with the unsuspecting beasts and birds, or on noting those which would be useful commodities for "traffycke," than in cultivating friendly relations with the animal inhabitants of the newly discovered islands.

How Gold Is Shipped.

Shipments of gold from New York to Europe are ordinarily made in very strong hardwood kegs, each keg containing fifty thousand dollars. At each end of the keg four holes are bored through the projecting ends of the staves, and through these holes pieces of red tape are drawn, meeting in the center, where a large wax seal is applied, bearing the stamp of the house which makes the shipment. A material cause of loss in this handling of specie is the rubbing of the coin or bars one upon another; and for this reason twenty dollar gold pieces are preferred to ten or five dollar pieces, the surface exposed to abrasion being less. Each keg contains ten canvas bags, and in each bag is five thousand dollars. In the United States assay office the rubbing of the gold bars upon each other is prevented by packing them in sawdust.

A CUTE OLD FARMER.

How He Induced His Neighbors to Help in Digging a Well.

Old Farmer Heagle, in Chemung, needed water for his stock (says a writer in the New York Sun), and began to sink a well. It was a laborious operation. Gradually the work neared completion and its success seemed assured. Alas! one day, just as he was putting on the finishing touches, the well caved in, and the labor for weeks came to naught. For a few moments Farmer Heagle beat his breast and tore his hair in mute despair. Then he had an inspiration. He took off his coat and hat and carefully laid them on the brink of the ruined well. Then he secreted himself under a neighboring haystack and awaited developments. Soon a neighbor passed the place and went to the well to inspect it. He discovered its precarious condition, and, seeing Heagle's coat and hat near by, naturally concluded that the unfortunate man had been engulfed in the ruin and was now lying at the bottom of his well. Impelled by a feeling of humanity, he ran to the neighboring farmhouses and gave the alarm. The news spread like a flash, and before long a vast concourse of farmers had congregated around the spot. With picks and spades they dug away at the well until they had it completely excavated. It was a long and laborious piece of work, but sympathy for the unfortunate man and an earnest desire to rescue him lent strength to the laborers. At length the task was completed and the well dug out. There was no vestige of Heagle. After searching for him in vain the tired workers went home. Then Heagle emerged from his hiding place, thankful that human sympathy had not entirely died out from the face of the earth.

White-Hot Iron in Bare Hands.

An interesting sight is afforded the belated pedestrian who passes the Baldwin locomotive works about midnight, says the Philadelphia Press. Dozens of men with bare arms are dexterously handling countless bars of red-hot iron. They will throw a bar white with heat from one to another and catch it with metal tongs. Others pick up the glowing iron and hold it fully two seconds. This is accomplished by dipping the hand after each clutch. Huge sparks fly all about, but never seem to damage the human flesh so freely exposed. Accidents are very rare in this department of the works.

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Are you ruddy enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

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BANANA MEAL.

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Commerce is not commonly slow to reap the benefits of those truths which are demonstrated by science. Especially when scientists point out the exceptional value of some food supply merchants avail themselves of the opportunity to make money by dealing in that particular article. The banana has hitherto been an exception to this rule.

Scientists long ago—as long as the days of Humboldt's explorations—pointed out that the earth would produce bananas faster than any other vegetable, and that bananas were richer in food constituents than any other product of the earth. Yet the New York Advertiser says that bananas, up to the present time, have formed no considerable part of the world's food supply. It is true that they are eaten as fruit, and that the demand for them is increasing every year, so that a trade of some dimensions has come into being in carrying this fruit to market. Only a small fraction of the banana crop of the world, however, has been utilized.

Now this condition of things is to be speedily changed. The governments of the United States, England and Germany have become interested in the results of a series of experiments made by Francis J. Geis, of New York, a well-known experimental chemist and formerly a member of the produce exchange. As a result of the correspondence between Mr. Geis and the representatives of these three governments, important official action has been recently taken toward the utilization of the banana as a staple food product that will unquestionably be a formidable competitor in the market with corn and wheat.

The government officials in the islands of Jamaica the other day forwarded to Mr. Geis a sample barrel of banana meal, which he at once forwarded to Edwin Willitts, assistant secretary of the department of agriculture at Washington. And the government of Germany is preparing to manufacture, according to the formula submitted by Mr. Geis, a specific of soup to be made of dried bananas and to be eaten with milk.

The barrel of meal which is now at the department of agriculture is to be distributed soon in small packages as samples to such planters as desire to manufacture the meal, and a circular letter from the government will also be sent out, giving such information as is available in regard to the process. This action has resulted from Mr. Geis' persistent endeavors, and from the truly remarkable transfer which he recently made.

He donated as a free gift to the people of the United States through the government officials at Washington an entire series of patents which have been granted to him and which cover the entire field of operations in cultivating the banana and in producing the meal. This was not done through motives of philanthropy, he is careful to explain, but for the reason that he is desirous of entering the field as a buyer of the meal rather than as a producer of it, and it is to his interest to get as enormous supply into the market as quickly and cheaply as he can.

"There is not at present," he says, "a single ton of this meal in the world, and I want it by the million pounds."

No one is likely to quarrel with the motive of such an act when it is remembered that banana meal is well known to be as nearly perfect food as can be produced. It is not a new product. Aztecs made it. Hitherto, however, it has been considered impossible to make it in a way to keep. As a perishable product it was of little value, but it is now demonstrated that it can be made so as to rank with wheat flour or corn meal, and at a much smaller cost than either. As it is far superior to either in food value, the importance of the discovery is hardly to be estimated. No limit can be fixed to the crops that may be raised, and in the manufacture of the meal is simple and inexpensive, the price of bread must be considerably reduced.

Another use, besides the making of bread, to which the meal may be applied, is the brewing of beer, and it is in this connection that Mr. Geis proposes to become so large a buyer. Still other uses for the banana have been discovered. Cloth of superlative texture is to be made of the fiber of the peel; indelible ink and vinegar are to be produced from the juices of the same peel, and processes have been perfected for the canning of the ripe fruit with condensed milk.

These facts, together with the encouragement given by the governments mentioned, has attracted the attention of some of the largest capitalists of the country, and preparations are now in progress for the establishment of works that will call for the investment of millions of dollars. There seems to be no doubt that "be next three months will see the beginning of new industries that will add to the national wealth most enormously.

THE MALE BASS AND YOUNG.

He Guards the Eggs While The Female Is Otherwise Engaged.

A small-mouth black bass, the variety sought by anglers and the only kind caught about the islands in Lake Erie, says the Cleveland Press, attains a weight of about one pound in two years, at which time it also arrives at maturity in a productive sense.

It then fans off a clean place on the gravel, deposits eggs, which are impregnated by the male member of the family, when, contrary to the general rule laid down by nature, the female goes off to some favorable watering place, while the old man attends strictly to household duties, and by the most constant care fans with his tail all the sediment off the eggs, and drives off all intruders, even to a ten-pound mud-turtle.

He brings forth his little family of several thousand individuals about as large each as the end of a broom splint and about a quarter of an inch long, to become as long as a broom handle and weigh all the way up to ten pounds, according to the conscience and eyes of the one who for the first time pulls him permanently out of aqua pura. He seldom attains a weight of over four pounds, although those weighing six pounds have been caught.

Fecundity of the White Ant.

Some silk worms lay from 1,000 to 2,000 eggs, the wasp 3,000, the ant from 3,000 to 5,000. The number of eggs laid by the queen bee has long been in dispute. Burmeister says from 5,000 to 6,000, but Spence and Kirby both go him several better, each declaring that the queen of average fertility will lay no less than 40,000, and probably as high as 50,000 in one season. Termes fatalis, the white ant, is possessed of the most extraordinary egg-laying propensities of any known creature. She often produces 80,400 eggs in a single day. From the time when the white ant begins to lay until the egg-laying season is over—usually reckoned by entomologists as an exact lunar month—she produces 2,500,000 eggs. In point of fecundity the white ant exceeds all other creatures.